Woman's Journal And Suffrage News

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CALIFORNIA HELPS, NEW YORK HURTS

Cannery Hours Put Down Where Women Vote and Put Up Where They Don't

"New York, April 21" is the date-line of one dispatch and "Sacramento, Calif., April 15" is the date-line of the other. In one State women vote on equal terms with men; in the other they want to, but were refused the right at the election last November. Here are the two dispatches:

"The bill permitting canneries to work women and children twelve hours a day, between six o'clock in the morning and midnight, was rushed through the Legislature in its last breathless hours."

The California dispatch reads:

"The rules as laid down by the State Industrial Welfare Commission for the relief of women and minors from the strain of long hours, small pay and bad conditions, which obtained in some plants, went into effect yesterday in the canneries of California, which are engaged in fruit and vegetable canning.

Minimum Wage Set.

"Ten hours a day, a maximum of seventy-two hours a week, overtime at time and a quarter for all over the 10-hour day or the 60-hour week, and the minimum wage of 16 cents per hour for the experienced worker and 13 cents for the recruit of less than three weeks, are some of the regulations which have been made.

"Other regulations will go into effect later in the season. Under the rules of the Commission, canneries must furnish seats for women workers, and allow them to use the seats. Women also must not be allowed to carry boxes of fruit, or to lift other burdens of any kind.

Further Improvement.

"Mrs. Katherine Philipps Edson, member of the Commission, declares that conditions for women workers in the canneries will be bettered to such an extent that the work will be made more attractive and more women may be engaged in it.

"She said the canneries uniformly are going to live up to the rules, because it is realized that they are for the interest of the concerns as well as the workers."

REPORT FAVORS EQUALITY BILL

United States Senate Committee Passes On Equal Suffrage Measure in District

The United States Senate Committee on the District of Columbia has ordered a favorable report on Senator Poindexter's bill providing for the election of a Delegate to the House of Representatives from the District of Columbia, and providing in the election machinery for equal suffrage for the men and women of the District.

The Executive Board of the Washington Equal Suffrage Council has decided to make the immediate activities of the Council for the next few months center around this bill. The Board has

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A May Basket for the Parties

GIVE UP APPAREL, SAVE FOR PARADE

Ardent Philadelphia Campaigners Urge Economy So Women Can Go to Chicago Demonstration

Philadelphia suffragists are planning to send a special car with a hundred women on board to the suffrage parade in Chicago June 7, at the National Republican convention.

"Do without new Easter hats, suits or shoes, if necessary, and give the money to help send a delegate from your district to the parade," urged Mrs. Dunning, chairman of the Woman Suffrage Party in that city at a recent meeting.

"Women ought not only to forbear buying new shoes, but they ought to sell their old ones," added Mrs. J. Claude Bedford, of Media. "This is the most important matter that has come up in suffrage since the fall elections, and it is vitally necessary that we have a plank in each of the party platforms."

MORE MEN CAST INVALID BALLOTS

And Yet Election Clerks in Illinois Town Find More Women Went to Polls

At the recent annual election of village officers in Ardmore, a town lying about 15 miles west of Chicago, the electors polled 99 per cent. of their possible vote, 120 votes being cast by women and 118 by men. When the election officers began their work of counting, 67 ballots, almost all of them from the Republican Party, were found to be so fatally defective that they were cast out uncounted. Of these, 21 were women's ballots and 46 men's. To make the case more interesting, the Republican Party had as its legal adviser and campaign manager two men lawyers, while a woman lawyer led the Independent Party to victory. Women officers helped "man" the polls on election day.

TWO ELEPHANTS TO CARRY PLANK

Jennie and Lena of Hipprodrome Will Symbolize G. O. P. in Big Chicago Demonstration

A feature of the suffrage parade in Chicago during the Republican national convention will be two real elephants from the New York Hippodrome, Jennie and Lena. They have been loaned to the suffragists through the courtesy of Charles Dillingham. The elephants will symbolize the "G. O. P." and will carry between them a plank, representing the suffrage plank which the National Association wants incorporated in the Republican national platform.

Jennie and Lena will be driven in the parade by Miss Portia Willis of Bronxville, N. Y.

Republicans in Arizona, Kansas, Maine and Virginia have endorsed votes for women.

TRANSCRIPT SEES VICTORY IN IOWA

Two Prominent Candidates Would Not Run Unless They Could Have Suffrage Planks

A special dispatch to the Boston Transcript from Des Moines April 21 says:

"Despite the huge quantities of literature and the active work being done in the State by active workers from Eastern associations opposed to woman suffrage, the situation in Iowa looks more encouraging (for the suffragists) today than at any time in the campaign. Conservative suffragists believe that the State will be won by a majority ranging from 10,000 to 50,000.

"Perhaps the most important development in favor of suffrage in the last ten days was the incorporation of suffrage planks in the platforms of two of the leading Democratic candidates for State offices. Both E. T. Meredith, the Des Moines publisher, who is a candidate for Governor, and Senator John T. Clarkson of Albia, the candidate for attorney general, told party leaders last week they would not consent to run unless suffrage and prohibition planks would prove acceptable, and they were drafted for the race with this understanding.

"Support from the Republican leaders is equally encouraging. Three of the four candidates for the nomination for Governor—Senator J. H. Allen, Attorney General George Cosson and Carl F. Kuehnle—are avowed supporters of equal suffrage. This leaves W. L. Harding, the 'liberal' candidate, as the only Republican candidate who is not a supporter of equal suffrage. Senators Cummins and Kenyon and Governor George W. Clarke are three of the strongest supporters of the cause in Iowa. Senator Kenyon expects to return to Iowa some time during the month of May to assist in the speakers' campaign. Eight of the eleven Iowa Congressmen are openly supporting the suffrage cause."

SHAFROTH URGES ACTION IN SENATE

Says Men Acknowledge Equal Rights in Theory, but Practice Divine Right of Sex

On the floor of the Senate April 25, Senator Shafroth, Democrat, of Colorado, urged the adoption of the Sutherland-Raker resolution for a nation-wide suffrage amendment.

In the formation of the republic, Senator Shafroth declared, new principles of government were put forth, one of which was that all men were created equal in rights and that man was entitled to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness as inalienable rights.

"While men of our republic acknowledge these principles of government," he said, "as applicable to all men, many refuse to recognize them as applicable to women. They cling to their power as the monarchs and the aristocracy clung to theirs. They invoke the divine right of

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"DON'T DROP DOWN TO MAN'S LEVEL"

Texas Candidate for Legislature Says Woman In Politics Grave Infraction of Holy Writ

When the women of Austin, Texas, interviewed candidates for the Legislature recently as to their attitude toward the submission of an equal suffrage amendment, they drew forth a prepared statement from George Mendell, Jr., in which he said:

"I conscientiously believe that the laws of God are immutable and can not be altered, changed or modified to suit the conditions of modern society; that when you seek to get down on a level with man, it is, in my judgment, a grave infraction upon the law contained in Holy Writ, for it has been instilled in our Southern manhood from early youth, as a result of such teachings, to honor and protect our womanhood so long as life shall last.

"The Southern home is the bulwark of the provisions of our matchless form of government, and political differences between husband and wife will not have a tendency to improve the conditions around the fireside."

The most remarkable thing about all this, however, is that Mr. Mendell was a member of the last Legislature and hopes to be speaker of the next.

SMITH PREVENTS SENATE ACTION

The nation-wide suffrage amendment came up in the Senate April 20, while the Senate was proceeding with consideration of "unobjected bills" on the calendar.

Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia objected, and the amendment had to "go over."

MRS. CATT AND DR. SHAW IN COURT

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt was a witness this week in New York in connection with the suit of Dr. Anna Howard Shaw for $25,000 for injuries alleged to have been received through the carelessness of employes of the Lehigh Valley and the New Jersey Central Railroads and the Pullman Company. It will be remembered that Dr. Shaw was injured on Feb. 13, 1914.

Asked if she did not know that it was the custom for Pullman porters to assist passengers when getting off trains, Mrs. Catt replied:

"Speaking in a general way, I think the porters give their attention rather more to distributing baggage with the hope of getting tips than to assisting passengers off the trains."

FOR IOWA

FOR the last two months of the Iowa campaign, April and May, we are sending the Woman's Journal, without charge to them, to all of the Iowa papers. There are 60 dailies and 850 weeklies. Will those who believe in the educational value of the Journal send twenty-five cents or more to help defray the expense? So many of the Iowa papers are friendly to suffrage that putting the Journal in their hands will doubtless do much to carry the election.

In Defense of the Maternity Benefit

By Eva Ward

Opposition to the inclusion of the maternity benefit under a system of health insurance which has been at least temporarily successful is a unique feature of the development of social insurance in America. Though these benefits were dropped from the bills as first introduced into the Legislatures of New York and Massachusetts, it is to be hoped that the beneficiaries, and women in particular, will be stirred to demand what experience has proved to be a most fundamental need of the workers. It was notable that at the hearing on the Health Insurance Bill recently held in Albany, Pauline Newman, representing the International Garment Workers' Union, the largest women's trade union organization of New York, forcibly voiced this demand.

The objections to the maternity benefit are based on two main suppositions: 1, the fear that the inclusion of such benefits would act as inducement to bring married women into industry, and, 2, the idea that legislative recognition of the fact that married women are in industry is, of itself, undesirable.

It is obvious that neither of these objections applies to the larger question of including a special bonus payable to the insured working-man at the time of his wife's confinement. Voluntary and State systems of insurance alike have recognized the expenses incurred by confinement of the wife as an insurable risk for the working-man.

The discussion, then, is logically limited to the question of including the maternity benefit for the insured working woman herself. Should child-birth be the only cause of disability for which the woman in industry receives neither compensation nor sick benefit?

It is to be noted that the presence of the child-bearing working woman in industry is already recognized in the laws of four States, New York, Massachusetts, Vermont and Connecticut, which make compulsory a rest period of varying lengths for working women at the time of their confinement. To thousands of working women this seems an unwarranted interference by the State, since no provision for the wages lost is made at the time when they are most sorely needed. In the words of the women themselves, this condition often means that the woman, unable to pay someone else to care for her family, has to attend to the household chores three or four days after confinement. Sometimes she evades the law by going to work in a different place.

In every industrial country, circumscribed domestic duties and the extension of the use of machinery in industry are bringing more women into the labor market, and among them an increasing proportion of married women. Dr. Lee K. Frankel estimates that there are a million married working women in the United States.

That these women go out of the home in response to family needs and not from perversity of spirit is shown by every investigation which has been made into the subject.

"The married working woman is by no means an exceptional figure in the industrial world," says Bulletin 175 of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, after an investigation into the conditions of working women and children in 27 different trades. "In general, the mothers are not working for wages unless their earnings are needed for the actual subsistence of the family."

The report states that in the homes where married women work in the cotton industries of New England, the earnings of the mothers amounted to nearly one third of the family income. The same was true of the silk industry.

Another point established by the investigation of the Federal Children's Bureau made in Johnstown, Pa., is that poverty, as such, is a worse enemy of child welfare than the industrial employment of the mother. Among the groups of families where the father earned less than $625 a year, the infant mortality rate was higher where the mother stayed at home than in cases where she went out to work and so supplemented her husband's earnings.

It is worth noting that the maternity benefit was included in the British Health Insurance Act at the instigation of the Women's Co-operative Guild, the largest organized body of married working women in any country. In the administration of the benefits, the Guild has included an active educational campaign in care of mother and child, which is one of the finest pieces of real welfare work ever undertaken. This organization has recently published in a book called "Maternity" a series of letters written by working women on the conditions under which they bore their children. Imbued with undoubted sincerity, this book is a classic, lifting the veil for the first time on the lives of the inarticulate mass of the wives of the workers, who have suffered and toiled through all time to carry on the race.

The suggestion that maternity benefits will induce married women to come into industry has been practically unheard of in other countries, and it seems to be based upon a misconception of the principles of insurance. Insured persons are entitled to benefits only after paying premiums over a period determinable by the particular policy. In the model bill drafted by the American Association for Labor Legislation, this period was fixed at six months. In some cases in Germany the period has been made as long as ten months. The benefit itself in addition to medical and nursing care is but two thirds of the worker's wages, which is paid only if the mother stays away from her work.

According to Dr. Rubinow, this would cost 0.048 to 0.072 per cent. of wages, if distributed over the entire insured population. For a cost so infinitesimally small, needed relief and care can be given where, for the future of the race, they are most essential.

Contrary to the suggestion that the benefit would bring women into industry, it has been pointed out that employers themselves discriminate against the labor of married women, owing to the additional cost of carrying the maternity benefit. If this suggestion seems absurd, it is at least as probable as the former. Under the provisions of the bill with the maternity benefits excluded we have the anomalous situation that a woman worker whose sickness is caused by her own frivolity or carelessness is entitled to her sick benefit, while a woman bearing her child gets no assistance.

The objections raised to the maternity benefit are based on theories and assumptions rather than upon facts and conditions. Health insurance is coming, and it can no more be stopped than the rising of the tide. It is as inevitable in the march of social progress under industrial conditions as the enfranchisement of women. The women of today will have failed in a great responsibility if, when health insurance is adopted, they have not secured this most important provision for mother and child.

DECLINES TO HOLD "MAYOR" POSITION

California Woman Says She Can Best Serve Her Community As Regular Trustee

Mrs. Ellen French Aldrich recently received the largest vote polled for any candidate for the Board of Trustees in Sawtelle, Cal. She was entitled by precedent to the honorary title of "Mayor," and would have been the first woman mayor in California. Mrs. Aldrich announced last week, however, that she would not accept the office as "president of the Board," which the trustees were about to vote her. She said she could give better service to the city as a regular trustee.

"I want a lowly position," said Mrs. Aldrich. "I want to mingle with the people, and to get first hand from them their ideas of how the city of Sawtelle should be managed."

Who said that women were craving the "lime-light of political office?"

SHAFROTH URGES ACTION IN SENATE

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sex as the monarchs asserted the divine right of kings.

"The arrogance with which men assert that women have a sphere to which they should be confined must be irritating to women of thought and action. Who gave man the right to determine woman's sphere without even consulting her?

"Many assume that women do not want equal suffrage. That is no argument against a woman's right to vote, even if it were true. Even prisoners become satisfied with their conditions.

"It is contended that because woman cannot bear arms, therefore she is not entitled to participate in the affairs of her country. I do not believe that the right to vote should be dependent upon the right to kill. No distinction is made among the men of the nation. The strong and the weak, the youthful and the decrepit, the active and the indolent are upon an equal footing in the exercise of the franchise."

In spite of Senator Brown's favorable position at the head of the New York ticket for delegate-at-large to the Republican national convention, he came out in third place not only in the State primaries, but in his own Jefferson County primaries as well. Perhaps the "voice of the people" on this issue does not sound so convincing to the ears of Senator Brown as when it spoke on suffrage in November.

SEE GREAT WASTE OF INFANT LIFE

Census Bureau Will Issue Instructive Tables Showing High Death-rates of Children

The United States census is soon to issue a set of tables showing the death-rate at all ages for the population of the six New England States, New York, New Jersey, Indiana, Michigan and the District of Columbia (the original death-registration States) on the basis of the population of 1910 and the mortality for the three years, 1909, 1910 and 1911.

The enormous waste of infant life which still goes on, although medical science has done and is doing much to arrest it, is shown by the exceedingly high death-rates which prevail among infants under one year of age. Of 100,000 native white boy babies born alive, 4,975, or almost 5 per cent., die during the first month, and 12,602, or 12.6 per cent., die within one year. The girl baby's chance of life is somewhat better, the death-rate among native white girl children during the first month being 3,894 per 100,000 born alive, or less than 4 per cent., and during the first year 10,460 per 100,000, or nearly 10.5 per cent.

The Mary Putnam Jacobi Fellowship for post-graduate study offered by the Woman's Medical Association of New York City has been awarded to Dr. Mildred Clark, a graduate from Johns Hopkins in 1914.

REPORT FAVORS EQUALITY BILL

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appointed Mrs. Antoinette Funk as legislative agent and director of the campaign. Mrs. Funk and Mrs. Raymond B. Morgan, chairman of the legislative committee of the Council, formally launched the campaign by consulting with Mr. Roy C. Claflin, president of the District Delegate Association.

One member of the Senate District Committee has assured the representatives that he feels positive that the bill will pass the Senate when it is considered. The feeling of the Council is most optimistic, but there is much work to be done. Women voters from the suffrage States who are members of the Council are enthusiastic in their aid. They feel that here is the opportunity to demonstrate the working of equal suffrage under the very eyes of Congress.

If the bill is passed this session, the women may vote for Delegate next November. The aid of every suffragist is needed, for the congested condition of affairs makes it very probable that unless especial effort is made, it will be impossible to get consideration of the bill this session. The suffrage granted in the bill grants as much as can be had for Washington without a constitutional amendment. There is opposition not only to any District suffrage, but especially to woman suffrage. The Washington Times weirdly prophesied the defeat of the bill because it enfranchised "women and the colored people."

"Will you, one and all," appeals the Washington Equal Suffrage Council, "bring all the pressure you can to bear upon your senators to have them aid in bringing about the consideration of the Poindexter Bill, S.681?"

FEW WOMEN GET A LIVING WAGE

Knitting Factories in Massachusetts Pay Five Sixths of Women Less Than $400 a Year

The Massachusetts minimum wage commission has recently issued a report on the wages of women in knit goods factories in the State. The act of the Legislature which created the commission directed it "to inquire into the wages paid to the female employes in any occupation in the commonwealth, if the commission has reason to believe that the wages paid to a substantial number of such employes are inadequate to supply the necessary cost of living and to maintain the worker in health."

In the case of the knit goods workers, its inquiring has brought to light the fact that two-fifths of a large representative number of women earn less than $6 a week. Hardly a sixth earn more than $400 in a year. Clearly any preliminary suspicions that "a substantial number" were getting wages "inadequate to maintain the workers in health" were justified. There seems to be nothing in the nature of the trade so mysteriously exacting that starvation wages are unavoidable, for the commission found a variety ranging from a factory where four-fifths of the women workers have a living wage all the way down to a factory where every one of them falls below.

COLUMBIA ASKED FOR EQUAL RIGHT

Executive Committee of Dentists Vote As One to Permit Women to Enroll

Another step toward opening all Columbia University to women was taken last week when it was decided to admit them to the new dental school. At a meeting of the Executive Committee of dentists, appointed to further the plans for the school, it was unanimously voted to permit women to enroll. The question has not been formally passed upon by the University, but there is little probability that a contrary ruling will be made by the trustees.

"The law school and even the school of mines must eventually attain the same breadth of policy," comments the Springfield Republican. "New York's great institution is for all the people."

NEVER AGAIN AN ANTI PRESIDENT

Chief Justice Clark Says Any Man Who Opposes Equal Rights Has No Chance

Chief Justice Clark of North Carolina gave an address on equal suffrage in the Senate chamber at Raleigh recently to an audience that was awaiting the arrival of the Golden Flier automobile, in which Miss Richardson and Mrs. Burke are touring the country.

Judge Clark said he thought he could say without fear of contradiction that in the future no man would be nominated for President of the United States who was not in favor of woman suffrage.

Leading up to this statement, Judge Clark pointed out that four years ago all the national parties, except the Democrats and Republicans, had a suffrage plank in their platform.

At that time, he said, Woodrow Wilson and Champ Clark were not in favor of equal suffrage. Today they were. This being so, he expected the coming Democratic and Republican conventions to incorporate equal suffrage in their platforms.

As to the competency of woman, he told of the answer he gave to a man who was opposed to woman suffrage: "If women are not competent, how is it that they raise so many competent fellows like you at home?"

"I am for equal suffrage," said the Chief Justice, "because it is right and because it is democratic."

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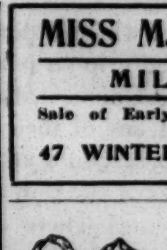

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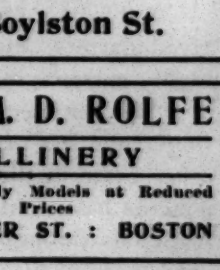

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SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1916

THE FIRST OF MAY

On May First there will be suffrage meetings all over the United States. Resolutions will be passed calling upon the Republican and Democratic National Conventions to put suffrage planks in their platforms; and deputations will go to present the resolutions in person to many of the convention delegates. It should be a happy day for the friends of equal rights. The May Basket on the first page of The Woman's Journal this week shows what solid reason the suffragists have to rejoice.

A. S. B.

IOWA PROSPECT BRIGHT

According to information sent out from National Headquarters, the prospects for success in Iowa are highly encouraging:

"The interests which ordinarily oppose woman suffrage have less of a grip on politics in Iowa than in any other State in the Union. Moreover, although the opponents have sent one of their highest-priced male professionals through certain sections of the State to paint lurid word pictures of the ruin and devastation supposed to exist in the States where women vote, he has left hardly a ripple in his wake. The men of Iowa do not appear to be so emotional as some of their Eastern brethren."

There is a strong Men's League, headed by John D. Dennison of Des Moines, with more than 400 branches throughout the State; the Grange, the farm associations and the press are favorable. "The general sentiment is far more healthly in Iowa today than it was in the East last fall," yet "there is no question but that the opponents will spend thousands of dollars to undermine it between now and June." Therefore, it is earnestly urged that money be sent to help the Iowa women and to enable them to meet the tremendous eleventh-hour campaign of misrepresentation which is always made by the opponents of equal rights during the last weeks before election. Contributions may be sent to the National Treasurer, Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers, 171 Madison Avenue, New York City, who will forward them to Iowa. Let everybody help!

A. S. B.

SUFFRAGE IS COMING

The rapid spread of woman suffrage has been a marked feature of modern times. When opponents say that "woman suffrage is not coming, but going," they discredit their own intelligence.

This is not a question of fancy, but of fact. Since Jan. 1, 1910, suffrage has come in Washington, California, Kansas, Oregon, Arizona, Illinois, Alaska, Montana, Nevada, Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan; and, upon the other side of the ocean, in Denmark and a number of other places, ranging from Iceland to South Africa. These are the gains of seven years. Can the opponents of equal rights name a single place which formerly had woman suffrage, and from which it has gone, within the past seven years, or within the past seventy?

Do not all speak at once!

A. S. B.

THE LOGICAL SEX

All over the country, delegates and men who are likely to be chosen delegates to the Republican and Democratic National Conventions are being interviewed in behalf of an equal suffrage plank in the party platforms. Many answer favorably, but some give queer replies. When asked the other day if he would support a suffrage plank, one of them came back with the counter question, "Are you in favor of compulsory military training for all men?" The suffragist answered that she personally was not. "Then I am not in favor of votes for women," answered the gentleman who is to help decide his country's destiny in June.

When asked if he would disfranchise all the men who do not favor making military training universal and compulsory, he answered that he thought this was a point upon which all men were agreed!

Human nature is not particularly logical, either in men or in women,—but some of the opponents of equal suffrage certainly "take the cake" for inconsistency.

A. S. B.

HE WOULD BE A MILL-STONE

"No man who is opposed to woman suffrage will ever again be elected President of the United States," said Chief Justice Clark of North Carolina, in a recent address. As women can now vote for President in twelve States—one quarter of the whole number—this is doubtless true.

The air just now is full of discussion of presidential candidates. One man who is mentioned, but who is sure not to be nominated, is U. S. Senator John W. Weeks of Massachusetts.

Mr. and Mrs. Weeks have long been strong opponents of equal rights for women. At a meeting of the District of Columbia Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, with Mrs. Weeks presiding, a set of resolutions were passed, so abusive that The Woman's Journal published them as an example of the extravagance of language in which anti-suffragists sometimes indulge. The opening and closing paragraphs will show their general tone:

"Whereas, the woman's suffrage organizations have for the past year maintained their headquarters in the National Capital, intruding their unwelcome presence on an orderly and law-abiding community, and creating an atmosphere of noisy unrest and discontent, as well as causing injury to the fair name of Washington; and

"Whereas, the public conduct of the suffragists is undignified and unwomanly, and therefore subversive of good morals; therefore, be it

"Resolved, and it is hereby resolved, That the District Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, and representing self-respecting and patriotic womanhood, places itself on record as condemning in the strongest terms the aims of the suffragists and the means employed by them to attain these aims, as unwomanly, unpatriotic and detrimental to the welfare of the nation, in that they tend to weaken constituted authority, undermine the home and destroy Christian citizenship."

The full text of the resolutions will be found in The Woman's Journal of Feb. 14, 1914.

The twelve suffrage States are all of them "doubtful States." Imagine the Republican party going before the women of those States to ask for their votes with such a mill-stone around its neck as a candidate with Mr. Weeks's record!

A. S. B.

EXPERT VERSUS AMATEUR

More and more we are learning to value the judgment of experts. In all practical affairs, the opinion of those who have no experience of the matter in hand carries little weight. But opponents of equal suffrage dogmatize in the rashest way about its influence upon questions in regard to which they are in no sense experts. A pamphlet entitled "Woman Suffrage a Menace to Social Reform," by Margaret C. Robinson of Cambridge, Mass., is now being circulated in Iowa. Mrs. Robinson is not known to have achieved any important social reforms, and is about as well qualified to tell what will or will not promote them as the average clerk in a dry goods store would be to instruct Thomas A. Edison about electricity.

Her argument, in substance, is that women have secured many reforms by indirect influence, and that they could not have done it so well if they had had votes. She names a number of women who have brought about notable improvements; but she omits to mention that most of these women are suffragists. Many of them became suffragists in the course of working for these very improvements. They know how long and hard they had to toil to get them. They believe, rightly or wrongly, that it would have been easier to secure them if they and the thousands of other women who wanted the same things could have backed up their wishes with their votes.

From Jane Addams down, most of the women who have achieved large results in social reform without the ballot are earnest petitioners for a vote. Their judgment is the judgment of the expert. If a woman has done a great deal of excellent sewing by hand, that is a poor reason to refuse her request for a sewing machine. If she has managed to serve up many delicious meals with an old broken cook stove, that is a poor reason for refusing her plea for a new and improved stove. And it would be especially impertinent for a person who had shown no particular skill either as seamstress or cook to assure these experts that they were mistaken in thinking they could do better work with modern tools.

When the women's clubs devoted themselves mainly to self-culture, almost all of them tabooed woman suffrage. But since they began to work for improved legislation and social reforms, the club women have come over to suffrage in shoals. Resolutions in favor of woman's ballot have now been adopted not only by the General Federation, but by two-thirds of the State Federations as well.

Mrs. Robinson cites several instances—some of them much exaggerated—to show that conditions in certain places where women vote are not ideal. But she DOES NOT QUOTE ONE MAN OR WOMAN WHO HAS TRIED TO IMPROVE THESE CONDITIONS AS SAYING THAT EQUAL SUFFRAGE HAS PROVED A HINDRANCE, or as denying that it has proved a help.

The best judges on this point are the men and women who have seen equal suffrage in operation. The New York Survey is one of the country's leading philanthropic journals. It circulates largely among men and women interested in social reforms. Last fall the editor wrote to all his subscribers in the enfranchised States, asking whether the practical effects of equal suffrage were good or bad. He published the results of his inquiry in The Survey of Oct. 23, 1915. He got 634 answers, of which only 15 were unfavorable. From those who know the facts, the verdict in favor is overwhelming.

A. S. B.

A COLORADO COMMENT

Ellis Meredith is one of Colorado's ablest women, a brilliant writer and a staunch suffragist. She was president for years of Denver's reform Election Commission, and has behind her a fine record of work for honest elections and clean politics. In another column she comments on the meeting lately held in Denver by the Congressional Union.

In one or two points she has not quite clearly understood the Union's policy. The Union rather disparages the effort to get suffrage planks in the platforms of the national parties. These platforms will be a promise for the next Congress, and the leaders of the Union believe that the nation-wide suffrage amendment can and must be put through during the present Congress.

Nor does the Union "call upon all women to stand with any party that inserts a suffrage plank in its platform." As we understand it, the Union's policy is to hold the dominant party at Washington responsible for submitting the nation-wide suffrage amendment to the States; and to organize among the women voters of the West a "Woman's Party" which will agree to vote against the dominant party's Presidential and Congressional candidates, until that party consents to submit the amendment. At present the Union is opposing the Democratic party because that party has the majority in Congress. If next year the Republicans should have the majority, the Union will then oppose the Republicans, unless and until they consent to submit the amendment.

The Union's program is simple. We do not believe it is feasible; and, with the foregoing explanation, we agree in the main with Ellis Meredith's comments.

A. S. B.

The Maryland Suffrage News has lately celebrated its fourth birthday. It is a capital paper, lively and full of interest. We congratulate our young sister, and wish it all success.

Are you planning to go to Chicago or St. Louis, or both? If you take part in these great suffrage events, you will always be glad that you went.

As I have seen the operation of woman suffrage in New Zealand and other parts of the world, my belief in it has been strengthened.—Dr. Frances E. Clark, President United Societies of Christian Endeavor.

As the majority of teachers are women, women should be given suffrage so that they may learn just what to impart to the minds of children.—Dr. Earl Barnes.

Women's little masterwork, the home, was our creation, with the help of man. The great masterwork, the State, will be perfected by man when in all seriousness he takes woman as his helper.—Selma Lagerlof.

MASSACHUSETTS

In the 13th Congressional district, Mrs. John C. Lee of Wellesley, the chairman, and a group of suffragists have been busy visiting the four Republican and three Democratic delegates to the National conventions. The calls took them all over the district from Framingham to Brighton. They found some of the gentlemen in their Boston offices and, in order to see another, went over to East Boston and climbed upon the Kronprincessin Cecilie. They were shown all over this enormous ship, which has been interned now for nearly two years, and were introduced to a few of the sailors. When questioned in German as to his opinion about woman suffrage, one of them said: "Yes, if a woman can cook and sew, she deserves the vote, why not? If she can't cook and sew, that is a different matter."

The women found only one delegate out of the seven who said he was opposed to woman suffrage.

Enthusiastic reports are coming in to headquarters from the different parts of the State concerning the plans for the Suffrage Day celebrations, May 1. There will be an all day party in Worcester, at which Mrs. Claude U. Gilson will be the principal speaker. This celebration is under the auspices of the Worcester Equal Franchise League and will include the whole of Worcester County. Wellesley is to have an all day celebration April 28 at the Maugus Club House. There will be an informal luncheon and the afternoon program will include Mrs. Alice Duer Miller of the New York Tribune and Mrs. Marion Booth Kelley. Lexington, Brookline, Salem, Cambridge, Palmer, Scituate and many other towns and cities are planning similar celebrations. Miss Alice Stone Blackwell will be the principal speaker in Brookline. Northampton is to hold its annual luncheon and suffrage celebration May 10. Mrs. L. J. Johnson and Mrs. Gilson will be the guests and speakers.

A very successful "get together meeting" was held by Mrs. Grace Bagley at the Hotel Lenox, Boston, on April 25. About 150 were present. Josephine Peabody Marks read a Shakespeare sonnet, Mrs. L. J. Johnson told of the Congressional work, and there were brief addresses by Mrs. Bagley, Miss Blackwell and Mrs. FitzGerald. The graceful dancing by the young performers who lent their aid added much to the pleasure of the occasion.

The Boston Equal Suffrage Associaion for Good Government will hold a celebration meeting on the evening of May 1, preceded by a supper at the Sunflower Lunch Room. Mrs. Quincy A. Shaw, president of the association and of the Executive Board, will receive informally. This meeting will be devoted to a discussion of bills of especial interest to women, now pending in the Legislature, and the discussion will be led by Mrs. Donald M. Blair and Mrs. Maud Wood Park. The Association is to hold a rummage sale the first week in May, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the campaign States.

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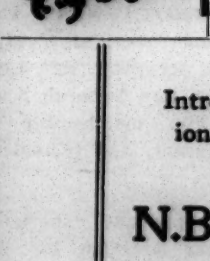
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The Iowa Campaign

May day is to be celebrated by the Iowa suffragists, and clusters of flowers, baskets of wild blooms or flower postcards will be sent to great numbers of men friends.

Tucked away amid the fragrant blossoms will be a little card, the only identification mark, bearing the inscription, "Vote for the Suffrage Amendment, June 5." The golden daffodil, the suffrage flower, will play a conspicuous part in the festivities.

Iowans will witness something new in campaign methods when the suffragists launch their automobile tour some time within the next week or ten days. If there is a single voter who can go to the polls on June 5 and say that he has not heard the suffrage message in some form or other, it will be because he cannot see or hear or else he was out of the State. The speaking campaign, which will continue until May 22, will be the most strenuous campaign of the sort ever attempted in Iowa. Every county will have an automobile tour of its own, and every town and hamlet in the ninety-nine counties will be reached during these tours.

Each automobile will carry at least three speakers during each day of the tour, one of whom will come from outside the county. Both outdoor and indoor meetings will be held, and pennants, handbills, window cards and special decorations will announce the coming of the automobiles. Billboards, too, will carry suffrage messages, and this, flanked with the support to be given by the press of the State, will form a fitting climax to the strenuous campaign.

"The Mississippi Valley suffrage squadron," as the Iowa suffragists call it, will go to Iowa May 11 for a tour of the river counties. The squadron will include a group of the prominent speakers at the Mississippi Valley Suffrage Conference, May 7, 8, 9, 10.

The tour will take in all the counties from Allamakee to Lee. Among the speakers will be Mrs. Dora Sandoe Bachman, formerly president of the School Board of Columbus, Ohio; Mrs. Walter McNabb Miller and Mrs. James Morrisson of the National Board; Mrs. Andreas Ueland, president of the Minnesota Association; Mrs. Mabel Dunlap Curry of Indiana; Miss Laura Clay of Kentucky; Mrs. T. T. Cotnam of Arkansas; Mrs. Minnie J. Reynolds of New Jersey; Dr. Effie McCullom Jones, and Owen Lovejoy, secretary of the National Child Labor Commission.

The neighboring States have been very good to Iowa, as have the eastern States, and the influence of the suffrage granted the women of Illinois is a big factor in the campaign. The border counties have seen the Illinois men survive, even though their women voted, and it has given them faith in the future.

Among the workers sent to Iowa from Illinois are Mrs. Ella S. Stewart, Miss Isabel Saunders and Miss Gratia Erickson.

Mrs. Catt has been the central figure at a number of district conferences the past week at Marshalltown, Des Moines and Oskaloosa.

Wednesday the second congressional district met in conference in Davenport with Miss Flora Dunlap, State president, as the principal speaker.

CONNECTICUT

The Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association will hold a suffrage conference early in June. The object of the conference is to bring together the workers from the leagues scattered all over the State and to decide upon lines of work. The association had intended to convene in May, but it was found that the late spring would make it impossible for the women from the farms and rural parts of the State to leave home earlier, owing to the rush of spring work. The exact date and place are not as yet finally arranged, but it will probably be held in New Haven.

The bi-weekly bulletin of suffrage news which is issued by the C. W. S. A. is now sent to 2,000 suffragists. The list includes the dues-paying members of all the leagues. The bulletin is not printed but is multigraphed, and it forms a means of communication between the State Associations and the individual members of the affiliated leagues.

MAINE

The Bangor Equal Suffrage League is conducting a course in parliamentary procedure and the science of government under the direction of Prof. James McC. Matthews of the University of Maine faculty.

This league was organized about two months ago by Mrs. Ralph K. Jones, vice-chairman of organization in Maine. The officers are: Acting president, Mrs. Charles H. Davis; corresponding secretary, Miss Amy Grant; recording secretary, Miss Gladys M. Niles; treasurer, Mrs. Fred R. Ayer; auditor, Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingstone. The membership is about 60 at present, and increasing every day.

A suffrage supper and experience meeting was the program for the April meeting of the Orono Equal Suffrage League. On this occasion the Suffrage Exhibit, which has been arranged by Mrs. Ralph K. Jones for use in her work throughout the State, was shown for the first time, and attracted much favorable comment. The exhibit is now displayed in the waiting room of the Bangor Railway and Electric Company in Orono, where hundreds of people will see it during the course of the week.

A California woman has declined the office of mayor of a town to which she was elected on the ground that the post involves too much dignity. This shows again how little women can appreciate the practical advantages of politics. Imagine a masculine candidate refusing any office because he feared his dignity would not measure up to its requirements!—Baltimore American.

Women are coming from all parts of the country to the suffrage demonstrations in Chicago and St. Louis at the national Republican and Democratic conventions. The Woman's Journal recently received word from a suffragist in Honolulu that she would be present, too. If a woman can come from Honolulu, what about you?

AN OPEN LETTER TO WOMEN VOTERS

By Ellis Meredith

The Congressional Union is a vigorous, well financed, militant organization, working heart and soul for what is known as the Susan B. Anthony Amendment to the constitution, providing for equal suffrage at once, and without the tiresome appeal to State after State. It is a good amendment, and every suffragist will be glad to see it submitted to the people, as it must be in the near future, unless all signs fail. The Union claims to be non-partisan, and is working for suffrage planks in all national platforms. No one questions the devotion of its leaders to the suffrage cause.

Why, then, in the lists of those uniting to do honor to the recent visiting delegation, are the names of the leading Democratic women of Denver conspicuous by their absence? Why was this gracious task left to the ladies who have been actively or passively identified with the Republican or Progressive parties? Surely not because they are more interested in or identified with the suffrage cause than their Democratic sisters. The reason is not far to seek. The Congressional Union has worked with the Republican party and against the National Administration, although the cause of suffrage has received more encouragement from the present administration than from any that has preceded it. Now it calls upon all women to stand with any party that inserts a suffrage amendment in its platform (always excepting the Socialists), and against any that does not. If, happily, all of them should prove wise, doubtless the Union would feel that—

"Whether he kill Cassio,
Or Cassio him, or each do kill the other,
Every way makes my gain,"

and reserve its energies for seeing that promise redeemed. If none of them adopt such a plank, as nearly as one can judge, it is still their purpose to stand with the Republican party, on the ground that Democracy has failed to live up to its name. Their present pilgrimage is for the purpose of urging women to forsake friends and allies, party and principles, and give themselves unreservedly to this cause, and on its face the plea is plausible, and makes a cogent appeal to the woman who values the suffrage.

Right here is one of those indefinable differences between the enfranchised and the unenfranchised woman, difficult for the latter to understand, not easy for the former to make plain.

Briefly it may be stated thus: When a woman is classed with children, why shouldn't she sit on the Congressional steps and make the welkin ring, like any other hungry child demanding its portion? And may her lungs increase!

When she is discriminated against like a criminal, why shouldn't she use a "jimmy," or a crow-bar, or any polite legal form of boycott to compel her recalcitrant brothers to hand over some of the millions of surplus ballots printed at each election? Like the rector who said, "Having used all honorable means to raise money, we will now hold a bazar," she is justified in getting the ballot by any available method.

While she is numbered with lunatics, she should not be held to a strict accountability for her logic and judgment. Rather let us admire the insane strength and singleness of purpose with which she goes after the main thing. Complete irresponsibility has its advantages.

While she is counted with Indians, why shouldn't she dig up the tomahawk and go upon the war-path when denied her rations? Among some Indian tribes war is declared by throwing a handful of dust in the air, and if the Union belongs to this clan, that would explain some things.

The woman citizen should not be blinded by it, however. She must remember that when she became a citizen she "put away childish things," and accepted grave responsibilities with profound feeling and earnest conviction. Perhaps it is because boys look forward to the vote with certainty that they early display party preferences, while womankind, having been, practically, "without hope in the world" in this respect, have given their latent loyalty to their country. So when the ballot has come to them, they have been more independent and slower to make party ties, with a passion of devotion in their hearts for the abstract idea of the Republic that dwarfs lesser emotions. With the world situation what it is today, how can they but feel that every citizen owes a duty to his country second only to that he owes his Creator?

It is not as if we could place absolute reliance upon a party that has had power at almost any time within the last fifty years to extend the franchise to women, but has manfully resisted the temptation to do so. Mouldy promises are no more acceptable than the Indian agent's mouldy meal. If it is said that we are selfish children, content because we are at the table while our sisters are shivering in the hall, will they be more likely to be invited in if we break the china and hammer on the table till the guests are convinced that we belong in the nursery?

If those who find the appeal of the Congressional Union compelling will take down their well-thumbed History of Woman Suffrage, Vol. II, P. 90 et seq., and read the struggles of Susan B. Anthony and Mrs. Stanton to get the word "sex" included in the Fifteenth Amendment, and their galling failure, they will understand why all her life Miss Anthony warned suffragists against entangling alliances with parties. Never while she lived could her magic name have been used to rally the women of the nation to a political standard.

In the face of the emergency before England, the militants folded up their banners, and Mary, Mollie and Marie Atkins, respectively mother, sister and sweetheart of Tommy-in-the-trenches, are giving their services as best they can. If the Kaiser should run up a "Votes for Women" pennant, would they advise surrender? For the sake of any advantage to themselves, nay, even to save the lives of their sixteen-year-old sons who have been called out to fight for the Tri-color, can we imagine French women calling them back and teaching them to sing "Die Wacht am Rhein?"

This is not placing a party on a par with a people, but as we choose this year the entire future of the nation may be determined, and we have no right to permit the issues to be confused. Even if these eager women must work and wait, as we did, to gain the ballot, that is a less evil than that the conscientious voter should fail to keep faith with her country.

The woman who has no vote must concentrate her efforts to secure it, and enfranchised women have given their time, money and service for that purpose, in every State engaged in this struggle. We will do the same in Iowa, and no Democratic woman would hesitate a moment because the State of Iowa is Republican. Iowa women are entitled to their vote. What they do with it is no business of ours; but what we will do with our own does very vitally concern us. We have no right to barter our ballots away, not even to help other women to secure their birthright. Nor can we feel that any cause will be aided by disloyalty to our principles and ingratitude toward those who helped us to gain the franchise.

Denver, Colorado.

PROCLAIMS STATE ELECTION ISSUE

Iowa Governor Calls Attention Of Voters To Amendment and Secretary Prepares Ballot

Governor Clarke of Iowa last week issued the proclamation calling the special election June 5, for a vote on the equal suffrage amendment in connection with the State primary on that date.

To aid the county auditors in preparing the ballot on the amendment, W. S. Allen, Secretary of State, has prepared a sample ballot which will soon be sent out. At the same time the Secretary will send a certificate giving the exact wording of the amendment so that there shall be no mistakes in placing it on the ballot.

The amendment to be adopted will repeal section 1 of article 2 of the constitution of Iowa and in lieu thereof adopt the following:

"Section 1. Every citizen of the United States of the age of 21 years, who shall have been a resident of this State six months next preceding the election, and of the county in which he or she claims his or her vote, sixty days, shall be entitled to vote at all elections which are now or hereafter may be authorized by law."

President M. Carey Thomas of Bryn Mawr College, executrix and legatee of the estate of the late Miss Mary Elizabeth Garrett, has won, together with the Johns Hopkins University, in the Maryland Court of Appeals over the decision of Judge Dobler of Baltimore. Judge Stockbridge, of the higher court, decided that the will of Miss Garret's father gave Miss Garret absolute title to three residences in Baltimore, to will as she chose.

Margaret Foley's Meetings

Roanoke, Va., April 18, 1916.

The meetings in Lynchburg and Roanoke were simply great. I'm enclosing clipping of each. I haven't had time to gather all, but these will give you an idea. I'm also enclosing letter from Mrs. Wolcott, who entertained us at Hampton. The suffs seem very much pleased and surprised that the crowds stay so long. It evidently hasn't been done in this part of the country. I sold, with the help of the Lynchburg suffs (and they worked better than any suffs I have ever known) 100 Journals at the street meeting yesterday afternoon. This is really remarkable. All along the line they are seeing the important part the Journal plays in this work.

We leave here tomorrow at 5:15 A. M. for Pensacola, a long trip of about 30 hours. I'm much pleased with the Journal work. At the headquarters in Richmond they are going to start a campaign for the Journal at once. I'm trying to make all leagues do the same.

I never have time to look over my letters so please excuse mistakes.

Margaret Foley.

Lynchburg, Virginia,
17th April, 1916.

My dear Miss Ryan:

I have just returned from Miss Foley's street meeting. It was a great success. The street was crowded and close attention was given to her most excellent speech. She has rare qualities, a profound common sense, a quick and accurate measurement of her crowd, a capacity for fun, and a broad justice that makes itself felt—and then her wonderful voice! I am sure she is a lineal descendant of Stentor. We are greatly pleased and we hope she can come back to us at some future time.

Many Journals were sold and the amounts turned over to Miss Foley, and Miss Goodnow received subscriptions, also. I wish every man and woman in the nation took and read it!

Miss Foley and Miss Goodnow are the guests while here of Mrs. Henry Clay McDowell—a sister-in-law of Mrs. Desha Breckinridge, and a most efficient and loyal suffragist. I had hoped myself to have had the honor of being hostess to our visitors from the "Journal," but Friday last a violent case of measles appeared in my household, and we were quarantined!

Thanking the Journal most heartily for sending us such a helpful ambassadress, I am

Cordially yours,
Elizabeth Langhorne Lewis.

"Waiala,"
Hampton, Virginia,
April 15, 1916.

Dear Miss Foley:

There were a few more of "the elite" at Hampton Court House than we knew about. Judge Montague, (cousin of a former Governor) and an anti, thought your address fine—the best he had ever heard. He especially admired you for not showing any bitterness.

I also met one of the teachers from a very good private school here. Several of them had heard you and were equally pleased. This one who spoke to me is not at all a young woman, either, so I feel as if it counted more. As you know, it all counted very much indeed to all of us suffragists, and we hope you may come again! The family all join me in kindest regards to you and Miss Goodnow.

Yours faithfully,
Fanny Morgan Walcott.

The Harrisburg Patriot inquires why women who may reign in a monarchy should be denied a vote in a republic?

SUFFRAGE STATUS

The Free States

Full equal suffrage prevails in Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Washington, California, Arizona, Kansas, Oregon, Montana, Nevada and Alaska. Women have presidential and municipal suffrage in Illinois. These States have a total of 91 electoral votes.

The nation-wide suffrage, or "Susan B. Anthony," Amendment

Providing that "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex."

In Senate. Reported favorably by committee and now on calendar in Senate awaiting action, known as Senate Joint Resolution No. 1.

In House. Action held up by Judiciary Committee, Mr. Webb, chairman.

Federal Elections Bill

To protect the rights of women citizens of the United States to register and vote for Senators of the United States and members of the House of Representatives.

In Senate. Before Committee on Woman Suffrage.

In House. Before Committee on Election of President, Vice-President and Representatives in Congress, Mr. Rucker, chairman.

State Suffrage Amendments

Passed by Legislatures and to be decided by majority of men voting on question.

In Iowa: June 5, 1916.

In South Dakota and West Virginia: Nov. 7, 1916.

In New York the Assembly has passed the amendment 109 to 30 and the Senate 33 to 10.

ILLINOIS AGAIN UPHOLDS RIGHT

Supreme Court Decides Women Cannot Vote For Municipal Judge, But Reaffirms Victory

The Illinois Supreme Court on April 20, although deciding that women did not have a right to vote for judges of the Municipal Court, reaffirmed, in effect, its opinion in the Scown case, upholding the constitutionality of the suffrage act.

The question of the right to vote for municipal judges, arose in Macomb in June, 1914, when Miss Josie Westfall was elected by women's votes as judge of the City Court. Miss Westfall will now have to give up her place to Dean Franklin, whom she defeated.

The Supreme Court held in substance that, inasmuch as all courts are either directly or indirectly governed by virtue of the judicial article of the State Constitution, it is beyond the power of the Legislature to grant women the right of suffrage in that respect.

One of the justices of the Supreme Court and Attorney General Lucey are authority for the statement that the decision applies to the Municipal Court of Chicago as well as to courts of down State cities. Neither the Municipal Court of Chicago nor down State city courts are created specifically by the constitution, but under the ruling of the court they become to all intents and purposes constitutional offices.

The court was not unanimous in its decision. Justices Duncan, Farmer, Craig and Cooke agreed that women cannot vote for city judges. Justices Carter, Cartwright and Dunn will file a dissenting opinion.

WANTS SCENARIO DEPICTING DELAY

Congressional Union Offers Prize For Best Movie Based On Juggling Tactics of Judiciary

The Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage has announced a photo-play contest for the best scenario based upon the behavior of the Judiciary Committee in juggling with the Susan B. Anthony amendment. Scenarios in the form of melodramas, detecticve stories and comedies are invited, which will give a faithful portrayal of each member's character and actions in committee. The Union has offered to furnish from its private files the record of the men on the suffrage resolution. All communications should be addressed to Miss Maud Younger, Legislative Committee, 21 Madison Place, Washington, D. C.

EAGER TO VOTE WHEN THEY MAY

Both Married and Unmarried Women Property-Holders Use Franchise in St. John, N. B.

An interesting feature of the recent registration in St. John, New Brunswick, was the increased number of women's votes, since an act of the last Legislature extended the franchise to all women property holders, whether married or unmarried. Previously, only unmarried women owning property could vote. The number increased from 980 to 1766.

An election official of the city stated that he believed at least 90 per cent. of the prospective 1,766 women voters had their taxes paid up and were qualified to vote, while not more than 80 or 85 per cent. of the men were qualified.

NOW READY—JUST OFF THE PRESS

"JONATHAN'S NIGHT-SHIRT"

A Thoroughly Amusing One-Act Farce

By Ferdinanda Wesselhoeft Reed.

It is a wholesome combination of fun and propaganda—just what suffragists have been looking for. It has had two performances in the Little Theatre of Kansas City, Mo. Says the Star of that city:

"Possibly the greater part of the two audiences that saw it—'Jonathan's Nightshirt'—were already emancipated from the belief that men and women should not share equally in the matter of government, but if any well-grounded anti-suffragist sentiment were present, it surely didn't survive the onslaught of this ironic attack."

The characters are two men and two women, and the acting time is about twenty minutes.

Price: Per copy, 25 cents. Per set of 5 for production, $1.00
Royalty for each performance, $5.00
Order from THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL, 585 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

NOTES AND NEWS

Eleven women are among the lists of candidates for delegates at the presidential primary election, May 2, in California.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw was welcomed back to the field after a long illness April 28, when she was the guest of honor at a luncheon given by the Women's City Club of New York City at the Hotel Vanderbilt.

Mrs. Katherine Houghton Hepburn, president of the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association, will be among the speakers at the New England Suffrage Conference and supper in Boston on the evening of May 19. Mrs. Hepburn is one of the most eloquent speakers in the country, and always imparts fire and inspiration to her hearers.

The consent of the Senate was obtained last week by Senator Dillingham of Vermont that "The Case against Woman Suffrage" be printed as a public document. Senator Dillingham stated that he had been informed by Mr. Robert V. Turner for the National Anti-Suffrage Committee that this is regarded by the Committee as the best and most complete presentation of the anti-suffrage cause that has yet been prepared.

At the election in Table Grove, Illinois, last week, four women were chosen village trustees, a woman elected as village clerk and another as treasurer. Mayor Hoxworth has announced his intention of appointing a woman as marshal.

At the election 120 men and 88 women voted.

"The hope of the world lies in the power of the women after the war to revive internationalism and re-establish the brotherhood of man," said Lawrence Housman, the English playwright and author, at a meeting in New York last week.

A suffrage tour is being made by Miss Elizabeth Hauser and Miss Lola Walker, who are visiting the enfranchised States to acquaint the women voters with the plans of the National Association to secure a suffrage plank in each of the political platforms, and to help organize the convention demonstrations in Chicago and St. Louis. Miss Hauser and Miss Walker began their work in Wyoming and have recently been in Montana and Nevada. They will return to Chicago by June 7.

"Illinois needs complete woman suffrage," says the Chicago Herald of April 18. Not "wants" or "prefers," but "needs."

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Suffrage Exchange

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SITUATIONS.

MEN AND WOMEN WANTED FOR U. S. Government Life Jobs. $65.00 to $150.00 month. Vacations with full pay. No layoffs. Short hours. Common education sufficient. "Pull" unnecessary. Write immediately for free list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. J134, Rochester, N. Y. (20)

Were 20 Per Cent. of Workers And Got 4 Per Cent. of Money

Women in Industry Receiving Scant Attention From United States Bureau—Senator Jones Launches Fight for Bona Fide Women's Division

Dumped into a basement, deprived of the necessary funds, with conditions so intolerable that no efficient person will remain at its head, and now practically starved out of existence—such has been the history of the Woman's Division of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. A fight for proper recognition of this work in behalf of the working women of the country was launched this month by United States Senator Jones of the suffrage State of Washington.

Women form about 20 per cent of the wage-earners of the nation; the problems connected with working women are perhaps the most vital in the labor world today; interest in what women are doing to earn a livelihood has greatly increased since the war, both abroad and here. Yet of the $200,000 appropriated annually by Congress for studies into the conditions surrounding wage-earners, less than four per cent. has been spent for studies of women in industry. The women who were in charge of the Division have not been consulted with regard to the work of the Bureau in which they were concerned; they have not been represented in the councils of the Bureau; and their plans for a fairer proportion of money have been frustrated by Mr. Stuart, chief clerk of the Bureau, who has consistently shown himself out of sympathy with the Women's Division, and is even now opposing the new bill.

The women who built up the Division after its beginning in 1909 have, one after another, realized the uselessness of continuing in positions in which they were ignored and overruled. Miss Marie L. Obenauer, one of the ablest investigators in the country, resigned as head of the Division last year. Her resignation was followed by those of the two women field agents, and in a short time by Miss Obenauer's successor, Miss Mary K. Conygton. The Woman's Division had no statutory existence, and the evident idea of the men in charge of the Bureau of Labor Statistics was to let its women's department die a natural death.

In the meantime, valuable data, upon which would be based the movement for the intelligent bettering of the working women's condition, is halted at its source. The necessary investigations regarding unemployment, the competitive influence of women, the relation between occupation and woman's health, the possibilities of equal pay for equal work, these and others are not under way. The improvements of the next decade are being prevented.

Senator Jones' bill, which is advocated by the National Women's Trade Union League and has the endorsement of Secretary Wilson, provides for the creation by Congress of a Woman's Division, secure in the possession of its own funds, and provides for co-operation between the Woman's Division and the Children's Bureau and Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The bill, which is known as Senate resolution 5408, has been referred to the Committee on Education and Labor, of which Senator Smith of Georgia is chairman.

If women had votes, there would be no question of its passage.

MARRIED WOMEN WIN BIRTHRIGHT

New South Wales Gives Women Who Marry Foreigners Rights Denied In This Country

The Legislative Assembly of New South Wales recently passed a bill to disfranchise naturalized enemy subjects during the period of the war. A significant feature of the bill is that married women who are natural-born British subjects are not affected, even though married to enemy subjects.

This is a departure from the law which has held in England and holds in this country, that a woman takes the nationality of her husband. Native-born English women who were married to Germans have been treated as Germans in England, and the United States Supreme Court only recently decided that a native-born American woman who married an Englishman in California, had lost her vote.

NO REWARD FOR MAN'S RESCUER

County Board Refuses To Recognize Services of Miss Kopp—Sheriff's Duties Narrowed

The Bergen County (N. J.) Board of Freeholders has refused to recognize the services of Miss Constance Kopp, recently made a sheriff as a reward for her valuable help in capturing lawbreakers. Miss Kopp recently rescued from the Hackensack River an insane man who was in her charge, after he had broken away and plunged in. Instead of rewarding Miss Kopp, the Board passed a resolution taking from the sheriff's office the privilege of conveying insane persons or prisoners to asylums.

Miss Annette Finnigan

Mrs. Florence Bennett Peterson

Mrs. E. M. Barclay of Nebraska, Mrs. Florence Bennett Peterson of Illinois and Miss Annette Finnigan of Texas are the members of the committee in charge of the Mississippi Valley Suffrage Conference to be held in Minneapolis, May 7, 8, 9 and 10.

CALIFORNIA LAW MOVES OWNERS

San Francisco Red Light District Responds to Notice of Law Enforcement League

The Law Enforcement League of San Francisco reports that a number of owners of Redlight property are voluntarily ousting their tenants rather than submit to actions against the property under the Redlight Abatement Law.

Recently the Legue sent out notices to owners, agents and tenants of a long list of houses in the redlight district announcing that it was the determination of the League to bring suit under the Redlight Abatement Act to close all property being conducted as houses of prostitution, whose owners or tenants persisted in disregarding the law after the receipt of the nctice. The action of the owners followed.

What women ask for is not equal power, for of that omnipotent Nature will never allow her to be defrauded, but a chartered right too freely recognized to be abused. —Margaret Fuller Ossoli.

Miss Alice Stone Blackwell will be one of the speakers at the Mississippi Valley Suffrage Conference to be held in Minneapolis on May 7, 8, 9 and 10. She will take part in the suffrage demonstration in Chicago at the time of the National Republican convention on June 7.

Professor Elmer H. Mills of the economics department of Vassar College said to his class last week: "While some persons might object to having a woman for the chief executive, I do not hold to that point of view." The New York Tribune says that the applause lasted until time for the next recitation.

WOMEN REPEAT "DRY" MAJORITIES

Down State Illinois Towns Show Decided No-License Trend Through Ballots of Women

Women's votes proved an important factor in better government issues in down-State, city and village elections in Illinois April 18. The city of Momence in Kankakee County voted to remain dry by 39 votes, the women providing the decisive majority. If only men had voted, the city would have returned to the wet column. Arenzville, in Cass County, which has been dry for two years, voted wet by 24 votes. A majority of the women voted dry, but the men swung it the other way.

The City of Wheaton voted to adopt the commission form of government after a campaign waged in favor of the proposition, led by the Wheaton Civic Club, a women's organization. The women voted strongly in favor of the commission plan.

A complete ticket of women was elected at London Mills to the positions of clerk, trustees and treasurer.

The City of Worden remained wet, with a wet majority of 25 on the women's side and 96 on the men's.

At the up-State elections which occurred two weeks before, the women's votes showed a similar trend against liquor. In Elgin, a city of over 25,000, the women outvoted the men throughout the township and overcame a liquor majority of 1,254 piled up by the men. The men of Batavia voted the city wet by 9 votes, but the 630 dry votes of the women turned the scale.

PHYSICAL ABILITY BEYOND DISPUTE

Illinois Girl Rescues Farm-hand From Mad Bull—Probably Able To Cast Ballot

When a woman can qualify as a matador, she might be considered as out of the physically protected class. Out in Illinois, a twelve-year-old girl, who saw a farm hand being trampled to death by a mad bull, flung herself bare-back on her favorite pony and, armed with a pitch fork, rescued the man. "It almost seems as if within the next nine years, by the time this girl is 21, she ought to be physically fit to cast something more than the fraction of a ballot permitted to Illinois women," says the New York State Bulletin.

GOOD DIVIDENDS

In response to the appeal for Iowa printed last week, a Connecticut voter wrote:

"I am glad to enclose a little to help in sending the Journal to the newspapers of Iowa to aid in carrying that State for suffrage. This is a fine way to earn good dividends."

FIND WOMEN LIVE LONGER THAN MEN

Census Bulletin Shows That Service of American Women Is Proving Their Strength

The United States Census issued longevity statistics last week which show a superior tenacity of life on the part of women and girls as compared with the men and boys.

A girl baby's expectation of life at birth is 53.2 years; that of a boy baby, 49.9 years. At the age of ten years, the average American native white male's expectation of life is 50.2 years; that of the average native white female is 52.6 years.

"An interesting moral suggestion is to be found in these statistics," says the Boston Transcript. "The life of women is much more distinctly and directly a life of personal service than that of men. Woman's life is more thoroughly one of pure devotion than man's. Just dogged, useful going-on is her watchword. Does nature reward her with a more valid expectation of life on account of this? It would seem so. We are finding out that service is life—and woman is apparently demonstrating that it is strength."

Governor Byrne of South Dakota has appointed as members of the woman's board of investigation of State penal and charitable institutions Mrs. Nana E. Gilbert (reappointed), Mrs. Cassie Hoyt of Pierre, and Mrs. Mary McCaul of Platte.

LAST LAUGHS

"Is that young lady I saw you with the other day your wife or sister?"

"Er—I haven't asked her yet." —Judge.

Wife: "Are my doughnuts like those your mother used to make?".

Husband: "Well-er-the holes are just the same."—Boston Transcript.

Grandma: "He'd make you a model husband."

Elsie: "Last year's model, Grandma!"

Auntie: "Well, Tommie, what have you learnt in school today?"

Tommy: "How to whisper without moving the lips."—Chicago Herald.

Why does a man who has spent the day pointing out the mistakes of the Administration begin to get nasty if his little daughter asks him to explain the "full faith and credit" clause of the Constitution?—Judge.

Doubtful tenant: "This house would suit, but I don't like that beastly factory opposite."

Agent's war-time representative: "Oh, that's only a new gunpowder works. It may blow up any minute."—The Passing Show.

"Is that doctor capable of telling you how to avoid grip?"

"He ought to be. He has had it half a dozen times himself."—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

The small daughter was industriously ironing her doll's clothes when her mother entered.

"It's wrong to work on Sunday. Have you forgotten that the Lord sees you?"

"This isn't work. And if the Lord does see me, He knows perfectly well this iron is cold."—Judge.

A prominent San Francisco clubman has a country home down at San Mateo. Recently he had an automobile accident at a lonely spot where he found it impossible to reach a telephone to notify his wife.

Now, it happened that he was happily married, very domesticated, and not accustomed to staying out at night. So at midnight his wife became very nervous. She despatched the following telegram to five of her husband's best friends in the city:

"Jack hasn't come home. Am worried. Is he spending the night with you?"

Soon after this, her husband arrived and explained the cause of his delay. While he was talking, a boy brought in five answers to her telegrams, all worded thus:

"Yes, Jack is spending the night with me."—New York Times.

Woman's Journal
And Suffrage News

VOL. 47. NO. 18 SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1916 FIVE CENTS

CALIFORNIA HELPS, NEW YORK HURTS

Cannery Hours Put Down Where Women Vote and Put Up Where They Don't

"New York, April 21" is the date-line of one dispatch and "Sacramento, Calif., April 15" is the date-line of the other. In one State women vote on equal terms with men; in the other they want to, but were refused the right at the election last November. Here are the two dispatches:

"The bill permitting canneries to work women and children twelve hours a day, between six o'clock in the morning and midnight, was rushed through the Legislature in its last breathless hours."

The California dispatch reads:

"The rules as laid down by the State Industrial Welfare Commission for the relief of women and minors from the strain of long hours, small pay and bad conditions, which obtained in some plants, went into effect yesterday in the canneries of California, which are engaged in fruit and vegetable canning.

Minimum Wage Set.

"Ten hours a day, a maximum of seventy-two hours a week, overtime at time and a quarter for all over the 10-hour day or the 60-hour week, and the minimum wage of 16 cents per hour for the experienced worker and 13 cents for the recruit of less than three weeks, are some of the regulations which have been made.

"Other regulations will go into effect later in the season. Under the rules of the Commission, canneries must furnish seats for women workers, and allow them to use the seats. Women also must not be allowed to carry boxes of fruit, or to lift other burdens of any kind.

Further Improvement.

"Mrs. Katherine Philipps Edson, member of the Commission, declares that conditions for women workers in the canneries will be bettered to such an extent that the work will be made more attractive and more women may be engaged in it.

"She said the canneries uniformly are going to live up to the rules, because it is realized that they are for the interest of the concerns as well as the workers."

REPORT FAVORS EQUALITY BILL

United States Senate Committee Passes On Equal Suffrage Measure in District

The United States Senate Committee on the District of Columbia has ordered a favorable report on Senator Poindexter's bill providing for the election of a Delegate to the House of Representatives from the District of Columbia, and providing in the election machinery for equal suffrage for the men and women of the District.

The Executive Board of the Washington Equal Suffrage Council has decided to make the immediate activities of the Council for the next few months center around this bill. The Board has

(Continued on page 138.)

A May Basket for the Parties

GIVE UP APPAREL, SAVE FOR PARADE

Ardent Philadelphia Campaigners Urge Economy So Women Can Go to Chicago Demonstration

Philadelphia suffragists are planning to send a special car with a hundred women on board to the suffrage parade in Chicago June 7, at the National Republican convention.

"Do without new Easter hats, suits or shoes, if necessary, and give the money to help send a delegate from your district to the parade," urged Mrs. Dunning, chairman of the Woman Suffrage Party in that city at a recent meeting.

"Women ought not only to forbear buying new shoes, but they ought to sell their old ones," added Mrs. J. Claude Bedford, of Media. "This is the most important matter that has come up in suffrage since the fall elections, and it is vitally necessary that we have a plank in each of the party platforms."

MORE MEN CAST INVALID BALLOTS

And Yet Election Clerks in Illinois Town Find More Women Went to Polls

At the recent annual election of village officers in Ardmore, a town lying about 15 miles west of Chicago, the electors polled 99 per cent. of their possible vote, 120 votes being cast by women and 118 by men. When the election officers began their work of counting, 67 ballots, almost all of them from the Republican Party, were found to be so fatally defective that they were cast out uncounted. Of these, 21 were women's ballots and 46 men's. To make the case more interesting, the Republican Party had as its legal adviser and campaign manager two men lawyers, while a woman lawyer led the Independent Party to victory. Women officers helped "man" the polls on election day.

TWO ELEPHANTS TO CARRY PLANK

Jennie and Lena of Hipprodrome Will Symbolize G. O. P. in Big Chicago Demonstration

A feature of the suffrage parade in Chicago during the Republican national convention will be two real elephants from the New York Hippodrome, Jennie and Lena. They have been loaned to the suffragists through the courtesy of Charles Dillingham. The elephants will symbolize the "G. O. P." and will carry between them a plank, representing the suffrage plank which the National Association wants incorporated in the Republican national platform.

Jennie and Lena will be driven in the parade by Miss Portia Willis of Bronxville, N. Y.

Republicans in Arizona, Kansas, Maine and Virginia have endorsed votes for women.

TRANSCRIPT SEES VICTORY IN IOWA

Two Prominent Candidates Would Not Run Unless They Could Have Suffrage Planks

A special dispatch to the Boston Transcript from Des Moines April 21 says:

"Despite the huge quantities of literature and the active work being done in the State by active workers from Eastern associations opposed to woman suffrage, the situation in Iowa looks more encouraging (for the suffragists) today than at any time in the campaign. Conservative suffragists believe that the State will be won by a majority ranging from 10,000 to 50,000.

"Perhaps the most important development in favor of suffrage in the last ten days was the incorporation of suffrage planks in the platforms of two of the leading Democratic candidates for State offices. Both E. T. Meredith, the Des Moines publisher, who is a candidate for Governor, and Senator John T. Clarkson of Albia, the candidate for attorney general, told party leaders last week they would not consent to run unless suffrage and prohibition planks would prove acceptable, and they were drafted for the race with this understanding.

"Support from the Republican leaders is equally encouraging. Three of the four candidates for the nomination for Governor—Senator J. H. Allen, Attorney General George Cosson and Carl F. Kuehnle—are avowed supporters of equal suffrage. This leaves W. L. Harding, the 'liberal' candidate, as the only Republican candidate who is not a supporter of equal suffrage. Senators Cummins and Kenyon and Governor George W. Clarke are three of the strongest supporters of the cause in Iowa. Senator Kenyon expects to return to Iowa some time during the month of May to assist in the speakers' campaign. Eight of the eleven Iowa Congressmen are openly supporting the suffrage cause."

SHAFROTH URGES ACTION IN SENATE

Says Men Acknowledge Equal Rights in Theory, but Practice Divine Right of Sex

On the floor of the Senate April 25, Senator Shafroth, Democrat, of Colorado, urged the adoption of the Sutherland-Raker resolution for a nation-wide suffrage amendment.

In the formation of the republic, Senator Shafroth declared, new principles of government were put forth, one of which was that all men were created equal in rights and that man was entitled to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness as inalienable rights.

"While men of our republic acknowledge these principles of government," he said, "as applicable to all men, many refuse to recognize them as applicable to women. They cling to their power as the monarchs and the aristocracy clung to theirs. They invoke the divine right of

(Continued on page 138.)

"DON'T DROP DOWN TO MAN'S LEVEL"

Texas Candidate for Legislature Says Woman In Politics Grave Infraction of Holy Writ

When the women of Austin, Texas, interviewed candidates for the Legislature recently as to their attitude toward the submission of an equal suffrage amendment, they drew forth a prepared statement from George Mendell, Jr., in which he said:

"I conscientiously believe that the laws of God are immutable and can not be altered, changed or modified to suit the conditions of modern society; that when you seek to get down on a level with man, it is, in my judgment, a grave infraction upon the law contained in Holy Writ, for it has been instilled in our Southern manhood from early youth, as a result of such teachings, to honor and protect our womanhood so long as life shall last.

"The Southern home is the bulwark of the provisions of our matchless form of government, and political differences between husband and wife will not have a tendency to improve the conditions around the fireside."

The most remarkable thing about all this, however, is that Mr. Mendell was a member of the last Legislature and hopes to be speaker of the next.

SMITH PREVENTS SENATE ACTION

The nation-wide suffrage amendment came up in the Senate April 20, while the Senate was proceeding with consideration of "unobjected bills" on the calendar.

Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia objected, and the amendment had to "go over."

MRS. CATT AND DR. SHAW IN COURT

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt was a witness this week in New York in cennection with the suit of Dr. Anna Howard Shaw for $25,000 for injuries alleged to have been received through the carelessness of employes of the Lehigh Valley and the New Jersey Central Railroads and the Pullman Company. It will be remembered that Dr. Shaw was injured on Feb. 13, 1914.

Asked if she did not know that it was the custom for Pullman porters to assist passengers when getting off trains, Mrs. Catt replied:

"Speaking in a general way, I think the porters give their attention rather more to distributing baggage with the hope of getting tips than to assisting passengers off the trains."

FOR IOWA

FOR the last two months of the Iowa campaign, April and May, we are sending the Woman's Journal, without charge to them, to all of the Iowa papers. There are 60 dailies and 850 weeklies. Will those who believe in the educational value of the Journal send twenty-five cents or more to help defray the expense? So many of the Iowa papers are friendly to suffrage that putting the Journal in their hands will doubtless do much to carry the election.

In Defense of the Maternity Benefit

By Eva Ward

Opposition to the inclusion of the maternity benefit under a system of health insurance which has been at least temporarily successful is a unique feature of the development of social insurance in America. Though these benefits were dropped from the bills as first introduced into the Legislatures of New York and Massachusetts, it is to be hoped that the beneficiaries, and women in particular, will be stirred to demand what experience has proved to be a most fundamental need of the workers. It was notable that at the hearing on the Health Insurance Bill recently held in Albany, Pauline Newman, representing the International Garment Workers' Union, the largest women's trade union organization of New York, forcibly voiced this demand.

The objections to the maternity benefit are based on two main suppositions: 1, the fear that the inclusion of such benefits would act as inducement to bring married women into industry, and, 2, the idea that legislative recognition of the fact that married women are in industry is, of itself, undesirable.

It is obvious that neither of these objections applies to the larger question of including a special bonus payable to the insured working-man at the time of his wife's confinement. Voluntary and State systems of insurance alike have recognized the expenses incurred by confinement of the wife as an insurable risk for the working-man.

The discussion, then, is logically limited to the question of including the maternity benefit for the **insured** working woman herself. Should child-birth be the only cause of disability for which the woman in industry receives neither compensation nor sick benefit?

It is to be noted that the presence of the child-bearing working woman in industry is already recognized in the laws of four States, New York, Massachusetts, Vermont and Connecticut, which make compulsory a rest period of varying lengths for working women at the time of their confinement. To thousands of working women this seems an unwarranted interference by the State, since no provision for the wages lost is made at the time when they are most sorely needed. In the words of the women themselves, this condition often means that the woman, unable to pay someone else to care for her family, has to attend to the household chores three or four days after confinement. Sometimes she evades the law by going to work in a different place.

In every industrial country, circumscribed domestic duties and the extension of the use of machinery in industry are bringing more women into the labor market, and among them an increasing proportion of married women. Dr. Lee K. Frankel estimates that there are a million married working women in the United States.

That these women go out of the home in response to family needs and not from perversity of spirit is shown by every investigation which has been made into the subject.

"The married working woman is by no means an exceptional figure in the industrial world," says Bulletin 175 of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, after an investigation into the conditions of working women and children in 27 different trades. "In general, the mothers are not working for wages unless their earnings are needed for the actual subsistence of the family."

The report states that in the homes where married women work in the cotton industries of New England, the earnings of the mothers amounted to nearly one third of the family income. The same was true of the silk industry.

Another point established by the investigation of the Federal Children's Bureau made in Johnstown, Pa., is that poverty, as such, is a worse enemy of child welfare than the industrial employment of the mother. Among the groups of families where the father earned less than $625 a year, the infant mortality rate was higher where the mother stayed at home than in cases where she went out to work and so supplemented her husband's earnings.

It is worth noting that the maternity benefit was included in the British Health Insurance Act at the instigation of the Women's Co-operative Guild, the largest organized body of married working women in any country. In the administration of the benefits, the Guild has included an active educational campaign in care of mother and child, which is one of the finest pieces of real welfare work ever undertaken. This organization has recently published in a book called "Maternity" a series of letters written by working women on the conditions under which they bore their children. Imbued with undoubted sincerity, this book is a classic, lifting the veil for the first time on the lives of the inarticulate mass of the wives of the workers, who have suffered and toiled through all time to carry on the race.

The suggestion that maternity benefits will induce married women to come into industry has been practically unheard of in other countries, and it seems to be based upon a misconception of the principles of insurance. Insured persons are entitled to benefits only after paying premiums over a period determinable by the particular policy. In the model bill drafted by the American Association for Labor Legislation, this period was fixed at six months. In some cases in Germany the period has been made as long as ten months. The benefit itself in addition to medical and nursing care is but two thirds of the worker's wages, which is paid only if the mother stays away from her work.

According to Dr. Rubinow, this would cost 0.048 to 0.072 per cent. of wages, if distributed over the entire insured population. For a cost so infinitesimally small, needed relief and care can be given where, for the future of the race, they are most essential.

Contrary to the suggestion that the benefit would bring women into industry, it has been pointed out that employers themselves discriminate against the labor of married women, owing to the additional cost of carrying the maternity benefit. If this suggestion seems absurd, it is at least as probable as the former. Under the provisions of the bill with the maternity benefits excluded we have the anomalous situation that a woman worker whose sickness is caused by her own frivolity or carelessness is entitled to her sick benefit, while a woman bearing her child gets no assistance.

The objections raised to the maternity benefit are based on theories and assumptions rather than upon facts and conditions. Health insurance is coming, and it can no more be stopped than the rising of the tide. It is as inevitable in the march of social progress under industrial conditions as the enfranchisement of women. The women of today will have failed in a great responsibility if, when health insurance is adopted, they have not secured this most important provision for mother and child.

DECLINES TO HOLD "MAYOR" POSITION

California Woman Says She Can Best Serve Her Community As Regular Trustee

Mrs. Ellen French Aldrich recently received the largest vote polled for any candidate for the Board of Trustees in Sawtelle, Cal. She was entitled by precedent to the honorary title of "Mayor," and would have been the first woman mayor in California. Mrs. Aldrich announced last week, however, that she would not accept the office as "president of the Board," which the trustees were about to vote her. She said she could give better service to the city as a regular trustee.

"I want a lowly position," said Mrs. Aldrich. "I want to mingle with the people, and to get first hand from them their ideas of how the city of Sawtelle should be managed."

Who said that women were craving the "lime-light of political office?"

SHAFROTH URGES ACTION IN SENATE

(Continued from page 137.)

sex as the monarchs asserted the divine right of kings.

"The arrogance with which men assert that women have a sphere to which they should be confined must be irritating to women of thought and action. Who gave man the right to determine woman's sphere without even consulting her?

"Many assume that women do not want equal suffrage. That is no argument against a woman's right to vote, even if it were true. Even prisoners become satisfied with their conditions.

"It is contended that because woman cannot bear arms, therefore she is not entitled to participate in the affairs of her country. I do not believe that the right to vote should be dependent upon the right to kill. No distinction is made among the men of the nation. The strong and the weak, the youthful and the decrepit, the active and the indolent are upon an equal footing in the exercise of the franchise."

In spite of Senator Brown's favorable position at the head of the New York ticket for delegate-at-large to the Republican national convention, he came out in third place not only in the State primaries, but in his own Jefferson County primaries as well. Perhaps the "voice of the people" on this issue does not sound so convincing to the ears of Senator Brown as when it spoke on suffrage in November.

SEE GREAT WASTE OF INFANT LIFE

Census Bureau Will Issue Instructive Tables Showing High Death-rates of Children

The United States census is soon to issue a set of tables showing the death-rate at all ages for the population of the six New England States, New York, New Jersey, Indiana, Michigan and the District of Columbia (the original death-registration States) on the basis of the population of 1910 and the mortality for the three years, 1909, 1910 and 1911.

The enormous waste of infant life which still goes on, although medical science has done and is doing much to arrest it, is shown by the exceedingly high death-rates which prevail among infants under one year of age. Of 100,000 native white boy babies born alive, 4,975, or almost 5 per cent., die during the first month, and 12,602, or 12.6 per cent., die within one year. The girl baby's chance of life is somewhat better, the death-rate among native white girl children during the first month being 3,894 per 100,000 born alive, or less than 4 per cent., and during the first year 10,460 per 100,000, or nearly 10.5 per cent.

The Mary Putnam Jacobi Fellowship for post-graduate study offered by the Woman's Medical Association of New York City has been awarded to Dr. Mildred Clark, a graduate from Johns Hopkins in 1914.

REPORT FAVORS EQUALITY BILL

(Continued from page 137.)

appointed Mrs. Antoinette Funk as legislative agent and director of the campaign. Mrs. Funk and Mrs. Raymond B. Morgan, chairman of the legislative committee of the Council, formally launched the campaign by consulting with Mr. Roy C. Claflin, president of the District Delegate Association.

One member of the Senate District Committee has assured the representatives that he feels positive that the bill will pass the Senate when it is considered. The feeling of the Council is most optimistic, but there is much work to be done. Women voters from the suffrage States who are members of the Council are enthusiastic in their aid. They feel that here is the opportunity to demonstrate the working of equal suffrage under the very eyes of Congress.

If the bill is passed this session, the women may vote for Delegate next November. The aid of every suffragist is needed, for the congested condition of affairs makes it very probable that unless especial effort is made, it will be impossible to get consideration of the bill this session. The suffrage granted in the bill grants as much as can be had for Washington without a constitutional amendment. There is opposition not only to any District suffrage, but especially to woman suffrage. The Washington Times weirdly prophesied the defeat of the bill because it enfranchised "women and the colored people."

"Will you, one and all," appeals the Washington Equal Suffrage Council, "bring all the pressure you can to bear upon your senators to have them aid in bringing about the consideration of the Poindexter Bill, S.6811?"

VOICES FROM RECENT BOOKS

Quotations Picked Up in Reading a Novel and Five Other Volumes Dealing With the Woman Movement

"One is born a woman, a woman in her sphere—which is the home. One starts by thinking of one's dolls, later one thinks about one's books, and later still about one's clothes. And then one finds that one's sphere in which is the home—has been a prison all along. Has it ever struck you that the tragedy of a woman's life is that she has time to think? Her work never lets her get away from herself. I am trying to share your simplest privilege—the privilege you were born to through no merit of your own—the privilege of having interests as wide as the world, and of thinking to some purpose about England's affairs. My England. Are you any Englisher than I?" —The Suffragette to the Gardner, from "I Pose," by Stella Benson.

Ignorant Vote

"The anti-suffragists of the drawing-rooms of Brooklyn and Albany have been ready to believe that when men objected to the female vote because it would increase the 'ignorant vote,' they only meant the ignorance of the maid servants in their kitchens, or of the female immigrants at Castle Garden. We women are under no such illusion. We are fully aware that this objection is a widely diffused conviction, sometimes expressed learnedly, sometimes elegantly, sometimes with extreme politeness and consideration, but always substantially identical with the offhand opinion of the average voter, who, with feet on the mantlepiece, and hat well set on the back of his head, jerks his five-cent cigar out of his mouth long enough to ejaculate, 'What do women know about politics, anyhow?' and then resumes his study of the sporting columns of the newspaper.

"What women would do with the practical duties of political life, did these once devolve upon them, must be judged by the intelligence and efficiency with which they discharge the duties they already assume. That these duties are already multifarious and responsible no one today would deny; and that women do acquit themselves of these responsibilities with intelligence and fidelity, no one at present ventures to dispute." — From "Common Sense Applied to Woman Suffrage," by Mary Putnam-Jacobi.

The Big Home

"The twentieth century has been one of marvelous enterprises in every line of human endeavor—in discoveries, in invention, in social evolution; but the greatest discovery and the greatest surprise to civilization has been the discovery of woman as a new being.

"We are beginning to find that there is no sex in talent, no sex in genius, in aspiration or ambition, and above all, that there is no sex in self-expression.

"Intelligent women everywhere are waking up to the knowledge that there is not a public question that does not really affect the home more than anything else. In ever-increasing numbers they are becoming alive to the fact that the civic law, regulating the conduct of citizens, and the national law, governing the conduct of the nation, are merely an enlargement of the home government. And they are asking if women have practically made the home, and are responsible for its health and comfort, why should they not be allowed to have an equal part with men in the government of the extended home, the big national headquarters where the members of the family are when out of the home?" — From "Woman and Home," by Orison Swett Marden.

No Dire Results

"None of the forebodings of anti-suffragists have been fulfilled. Women have not been unsexed, chivalry has not decayed, domestic quarrels have not been multiplied, homes have not been neglected, infant mortality has shown a steady decline until the death rate in New Zealand has become the lowest in the world. The woman's vote has been proved to be essentially a health vote! Theodore Roosevelt declared that in every part of the United States of America where suffrage had been tried, it has bettered social and industrial conditions."—From "Mothers of Men and Militarism," by Frances S. Hallowes.

Woman Without a Country

"The disfranchisement of a whole sex, a condition which has existed throughout the civilized world until a comparatively recent date, has bred in half the population an unconscious internationalism. The man without a country was a tragic exception; the woman without a country was the accepted rule. The enfranchisement of women now under way has come too late to inculcate in them the narrow views of citizenship which were once supposed to accompany the gift of the vote. Its effect will rather be to make the unconscious internationalism of the past the conscious internationalism of the future." — From "Feminism in Germany and Scandinavia," by Katharine Anthony.

Women In Offices

"In our survey of women's varied municipal activities, we have had occasion to mention instances of their holding official positions of one kind or another, and no one can be found who would deny the special aptitudes of women for certain municipal posts. Doubtless there are some offices for which women are specially fitted, just as there are some offices for which men are specially fitted. But office-holding in general is still under dispute. Nevertheless, there are plenty of advocates who claim that the wider participation of women in government, through the occupancy of technical positions, is for the public good.

"The prediction that women would be found in all manner of offices has come true. The following is an incomplete list of offices which women have held or are now holding: Mayor, city treasurer, county comptroller, city recorder, auditor, city clerk, county clerk, judge of juvenile court, justice of the peace, deputy probate judge, police magistrate, city attorney, deputy clerk of the U. S. district court, sheriff, health officer, city chemist, city bacteriologist, city physician and quarantine officer, head of hospital, school inspector and physician, police, police matron, civil service commissioner, city factory inspector, city market inspector, street inspector, superintendent of public buildings, members of special commissions: Library, recreation, civic improvement, welfare, municipal housekeeping, vice, charter; members of school boards, school superintendent, city commissioner, alderman, members of election boards and clerks of election, fire inspector, commissioner of corrections, examining inspector for bureau of municipal investigation and inspection, advisory council to mayors, confidential secretary to the mayor."—From "Woman's Work in Municipalities," by Mary Ritter Beard.

I Pose. By Stella Benson. The Macmillan Co., New York. 1916. $1.25.

Feminism in Germany and Scandinavia. Katharine Anthony. Henry Holt & Co. New York, 1915. $1.25.

Woman & Home. Orison Swett Marden. Thomas Y. Crowell Co., New York. 1915. $1.25.

"Common Sense" Applied to Woman Suffrage. Mary Putnam-Jacobi. J. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. Second edition. 1915. $1.

Woman's Work in Municipalities. Mary Ritter Beard. D. Appleton & Co., New York. 1915. $1.50

Mothers of Men and Militarism. By Mrs. Frances S. Hallowes. Headley Brothers, London. 1915. 35c.

FEW WOMEN GET A LIVING WAGE

Knitting Factories in Massachusetts Pay Five Sixths of Women Less Than $400 a Year

The Massachusetts minimum wage commission has recently issued a report on the wages of women in knit goods factories in the State. The act of the Legislature which created the commission directed it "to inquire into the wages paid to the female employes in any occupation in the commonwealth, if the commission has reason to believe that the wages paid to a substantial number of such employes are inadequate to supply the necessary cost of living and to maintain the worker in health."

In the case of the knit goods workers, its inquiring has brought to light the fact that two-fifths of a large representative number of women earn less than $6 a week. Hardly a sixth earn more than $400 in a year. Clearly any preliminary suspicions that "a substantial number" were getting wages "inadequate to maintain the workers in health" were justified. There seems to be nothing in the nature of the trade so mysteriously exacting that starvation wages are unavoidable, for the commission found a variety ranging from a factory where four-fifths of the women workers have a living wage all the way down to a factory where every one of them falls below.

"Victory 1917" is now the slogan of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party. Not until after the Senate's vote of 33-10 in favor of resubmitting the suffrage amendment to the voters, would suffrage leaders permit themselves to make new victory banners for the present campaign. The first flutter of new banners came from Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw's own county, Nassau, when the county convention met there on April 26. Meanwhile, a large new yellow, blue and white banner is waiting to unfurl itself on May Day, when the New York City suffragists are to carry it through the city to the Ritz-Carlton, where they will celebrate with an "old-fashioned suffrage meeting"—the "kind our mothers used to hold."

Colorado Has Never Sought to Repeal Equal Suffrage

Senator Shafroth Says Woman's Presence in Politics Compels Honest Officials and Her Influence Has Brought the State World's Finest Child Labor Laws

In an interview given out this week Senator John F. Shafroth of Colorado vigorously championed the cause of equal suffrage, and specifically defended woman suffrage in his own State against charges recently made by J. B. Maling of Denver that equal suffrage has proved a failure in Colorado.

"My attention has been directed to statements made by Mr. Maling and published in Iowa papers, to the effect that woman suffrage in Colorado was a failure and should be abandoned," said Senator Shafroth. "These statements are not substantiated by the facts, and while I would not dignify them by calling attention to his specified indictments, I wish to state that in my judgment the experience of twenty-three years of equal suffrage in the State of Colorado has conclusively demonstrated its righteousness, its expediency and its practicability from every point of view.

"Do women want equal sufirage? Ask the women of Colorado. Submit the question to those who have tried it and scarcely a small minority can be found to vote against it. Whenever a law is disapproved by the people, expression of that sentiment is found in appeals for its repeal. Colorado has had equal suffrage for twenty-three years, yet no petitions for its repeal have ever been presented.

"The fact that no member of the General Assembly of Colorado has ever even introduced in that body a bill to re-submit the question to the people shows that there is no demand for any change in the elective franchise of that State.

"Furthermore, I believe in amending the Federal constitution so as to provide equal suffrage. To us of Colorado who believe that influence in government has always been and is sure to continue to be for the advancement of all good and moral legislation, it is inconceivable that woman's right to vote could do any harm or wrong to any State.

"Woman's presence in Colorado politics has introduced an independent element which compels better nominations and better officials. It has not caused the neglect by women of their home duties. It has not been the cause for domestic dissension or divorces. Judge George W. Allen of the Colorado district bench in writing to me on this question, declared that in his twenty years on the bench he had never known of a divorce case wherein it was claimed or suggested that political differences in any manner had been the cause of trouble between husband and wife. Letters of similar import were sent to me by all the other district judges in Colorado.

"Equal suffrage in Colorado has caused no tendency in men to omit the politeness and gallantry to woman which she has always commanded. It has not lowered the ideals of women, nor changed her refined, womanly qualities.

"Every moral law or movement in our State has had the support of a large majority of the women. It was the Interparliamentary Union at London which declared that Colorado has 'the sanest, most humane, most progressive, most scientific laws relating to the child to be found on any statute books in the world.'

"Equal suffrage is right, expedient and practicable, and the highest considerations of good government demand its adoption."

NEVER AGAIN AN ANTI PRESIDENT

Chief Justice Clark Says Any Man Who Opposes Equal Rights Has No Chance

Chief Justice Clark of North Carolina gave an address on equal suffrage in the Senate chamber at Raleigh recently to an audience that was awaiting the arrival of the Golden Flier automobile, in which Miss Richardson and Mrs. Burke are touring the country.

Judge Clark said he thought he could say without fear of contradiction that in the future no man would be nominated for President of the United States who was not in favor of woman suffrage.

Leading up to this statement, Judge Clark pointed out that four years ago all the national parties, except the Democrats and Republicans, had a suffrage plank in their platform.

At that time, he said, Woodrow Wilson and Champ Clark were not in favor of equal suffrage. Today they were. This being so, he expected the coming Democratic and Republican conventions to incorporate equal suffrage in their platforms.

As to the competency of woman, he told of the answer he gave to a man who was opposed to woman suffrage: "If women are not competent, how is it that they raise so many competent fellows like you at home?"

"I am for equal suffrage," said the Chief Justice, "because it is right and because it is democratic."

COLUMBIA ASKED FOR EQUAL RIGHT

Executive Committee of Dentists Vote As One to Permit Women to Enroll

Another step toward opening all Columbia University to women was taken last week when it was decided to admit them to the new dental school. At a meeting of the Executive Committee of dentists, appointed to further the plans for the school, it was unanimously voted to permit women to enroll. The question has not been formally passed upon by the University, but there is little probability that a contrary ruling will be made by the trustees.

"The law school and even the school of mines must eventually attain the same breadth of policy," comments the Springfield Republican. "New York's great institution is for all the people."

During 1915 there were 66,000 more girls and women engaged in industry in the district of which Berlin is the centre than in 1914, and 138,000 more than in 1913, according to data contained in the January number of the Reichs-Arbeitsblatt.

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL AND SUFFRAGE NEWS

FOUNDED BY
LUCY STONE and HENRY B. BLACKWELL

A Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women

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SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1916

THE FIRST OF MAY

On May First there will be suffrage meetings all over the United States. Resolutions will be passed calling upon the Republican and Democratic National Conventions to put suffrage planks in their platforms; and deputations will go to present the resolutions in person to many of the convention delegates. It should be a happy day for the friends of equal rights. The May Basket on the first page of The Woman's Journal this week shows what solid reason the suffragists have to rejoice.

A. S. B.

IOWA PROSPECT BRIGHT

According to information sent out from National Headquarters, the prospects for success in Iowa are highly encouraging:

"The interests which ordinarily oppose woman suffrage have less of a grip on politics in Iowa than in any other State in the Union. Moreover, although the opponents have sent one of their highest-priced male professionals through certain sections of the State to paint lurid word pictures of the ruin and devastation supposed to exist in the States where women vote, he has left hardly a ripple in his wake. The men of Iowa do not appear to be so emotional as some of their Eastern brethren."

There is a strong Men's League, headed by John D. Dennison of Des Moines, with more than 400 branches throughout the State; the Grange, the farm associations and the press are favorable. "The general sentiment is far more healthly in Iowa today than it was in the East last fall," yet "there is no question but that the opponents will spend thousands of dollars to undermine it between now and June." Therefore, it is earnestly urged that money be sent to help the Iowa women and to enable them to meet the tremendous eleventh-hour campaign of misrepresentation which is always made by the opponents of equal rights during the last weeks before election. Contributions may be sent to the National Treasurer, Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers, 171 Madison Avenue, New York City, who will forward them to Iowa. Let everybody help!

A. S. B.

SUFFRAGE IS COMING

The rapid spread of woman suffrage has been a marked feature of modern times. When opponents say that "woman suffrage is not coming, but going," they discredit their own intelligence.

This is not a question of fancy, but of fact. Since Jan. 1, 1910, suffrage has come in Washington, California, Kansas, Oregon, Arizona, Illinois, Alaska, Montana, Nevada, Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan; and, upon the other side of the ocean, in Denmark and a number of other places, ranging from Iceland to South Africa. These are the gains of seven years. Can the opponents of equal rights name a single place which formerly had woman suffrage, and from which it has gone, within the past seven years, or within the past seventy?

Do not all speak at once!

A. S. B.

THE LOGICAL SEX

All over the country, delegates and men who are likely to be chosen delegates to the Republican and Democratic National Conventions are being interviewed in behalf of an equal suffrage plank in the party platforms. Many answer favorably, but some give queer replies. When asked the other day if he would support a suffrage plank, one of them came back with the counter question, "Are you in favor of compulsory military training for all men?" The suffragist answered that she personally was not. "Then I am not in favor of votes for women," answered the gentleman who is to help decide his country's destiny in June.

When asked if he would disfranchise all the men who do not favor making military training universal and compulsory, he answered that he thought this was a point upon which all men were agreed!

Human nature is not particularly logical, either in men or in women,—but some of the opponents of equal suffrage certainly "take the cake" for inconsistency.

A. S. B.

HE WOULD BE A MILL-STONE

"No man who is opposed to woman suffrage will ever again be elected President of the United States," said Chief Justice Clark of North Carolina, in a recent address. As women can now vote for President in twelve States—one quarter of the whole number—this is doubtless true.

The air just now is full of discussion of presidential candidates. One man who is mentioned, but who is sure not to be nominated, is U. S. Senator John W. Weeks of Massachusetts.

Mr. and Mrs. Weeks have long been strong opponents of equal rights for women. At a meeting of the District of Columbia Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, with Mrs. Weeks presiding, a set of resolutions were passed, so abusive that The Woman's Journal published them as an example of the extravagance of language in which anti-suffragists sometimes indulge. The opening and closing paragraphs will show their general tone:

"Whereas, the woman's suffrage organizations have for the past year maintained their headquarters in the National Capital, intruding their unwelcome presence on an orderly and law-abiding community, and creating an atmosphere of noisy unrest and discontent, as well as causing injury to the fair name of Washington; and

"Whereas, the public conduct of the suffragists is undignified and unwomanly, and therefore subversive of good morals; therefore, be it

"Resolved, and it is hereby resolved, That the District Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, and representing self-respecting and patriotic womanhood, places itself on record as condemning in the strongest terms the aims of the suffragists and the means employed by them to attain these aims, as unwomanly, unpatriotic and detrimental to the welfare of the nation, in that they tend to weaken constituted authority, undermine the home and destroy Christian citizenship."

The full text of the resolutions will be found in The Woman's Journal of Feb. 14, 1914.

The twelve suffrage States are all of them "doubtful States." Imagine the Republican party going before the women of those States to ask for their votes with such a mill-stone around its neck as a candidate with Mr. Weeks's record!

A. S. B.

EXPERT VERSUS AMATEUR

More and more we are learning to value the judgment of experts. In all practical affairs, the opinion of those who have no experience of the matter in hand carries little weight. But opponents of equal suffrage dogmatize in the rashest way about its influence upon questions in regard to which they are in no sense experts. A pamphlet entitled "Woman Suffrage a Menace to Social Reform," by Margaret C. Robinson of Cambridge, Mass., is now being circulated in Iowa. Mrs. Robinson is not known to have achieved any important social reforms, and is about as well qualified to tell what will or will not promote them as the average clerk in a dry goods store would be to instruct Thomas A. Edison about electricity.

Her argument, in substance, is that women have secured many reforms by indirect influence, and that they could not have done it so well if they had had votes. She names a number of women who have brought about notable improvements; but she omits to mention that most of these women are suffragists. Many of them became suffragists in the course of working for these very improvements. They know how long and hard they had to toil to get them. They believe, rightly or wrongly, that it would have been easier to secure them if they and the thousands of other women who wanted the same things could have backed up their wishes with their votes.

From Jane Addams down, most of the women who have achieved large results in social reform without the ballot are earnest petitioners for a vote. Their judgment is the judgment of the expert. If a woman has done a great deal of excellent sewing by hand, that is a poor reason to refuse her request for a sewing machine. If she has managed to serve up many delicious meals with an old broken cook stove, that is a poor reason for refusing her plea for a new and improved stove. And it would be especially impertinent for a person who had shown no particular skill either as seamstress or cook to assure these experts that they were mistaken in thinking they could do better work with modern tools.

When the women's clubs devoted themselves mainly to self-culture, almost all of them tabooed woman suffrage. But since they began to work for improved legislation and social reforms, the club women have come over to suffrage in shoals. Resolutions in favor of woman's ballot have now been adopted not only by the General Federation, but by two-thirds of the State Federations as well.

Mrs. Robinson cites several instances—some of them much exaggerated—to show that conditions in certain places where women vote are not ideal. But she DOES NOT QUOTE ONE MAN OR WOMAN WHO HAS TRIED TO IMPROVE THESE CONDITIONS AS SAYING THAT EQUAL SUFFRAGE HAS PROVED A HINDRANCE, or as denying that it has proved a help.

The best judges on this point are the men and women who have seen equal suffrage in operation. The New York Survey is one of the country's leading philanthropic journals. It circulates largely among men and women interested in social reforms. Last fall the editor wrote to all his subscribers in the enfranchised States, asking whether the practical effects of equal suffrage were good or bad. He published the results of his inquiry in The Survey of Oct. 23, 1915. He got 634 answers, of which only 15 were unfavorable. From those who know the facts, the verdict in favor is overwhelming.

A. S. B.

A COLORADO COMMENT

Ellis Meredith is one of Colorado's ablest women, a brilliant writer and a staunch suffragist. She was president for years of Denver's reform Election Commission, and has behind her a fine record of work for honest elections and clean politics. In another column she comments on the meeting lately held in Denver by the Congressional Union.

In one or two points she has not quite clearly understood the Union's policy. The Union rather disparages the effort to get suffrage planks in the platforms of the national parties. These platforms will be a promise for the next Congress, and the leaders of the Union believe that the nation-wide suffrage amendment can and must be put through during the present Congress.

Nor does the Union "call upon all women to stand with any party that inserts a suffrage plank in its platform." As we understand it, the Union's policy is to hold the dominant party at Washington responsible for submitting the nation-wide suffrage amendment to the States; and to organize among the women voters of the West a "Woman's Party" which will agree to vote against the dominant party's Presidential and Congressional candidates, until that party consents to submit the amendment. At present the Union is opposing the Democratic party because that party has the majority in Congress. If next year the Republicans should have the majority, the Union will then oppose the Republicans, unless and until they consent to submit the amendment.

The Union's program is simple. We do not believe it is feasible; and, with the foregoing explanation, we agree in the main with Ellis Meredith's comments.

A. S. B.

The Maryland Suffrage News has lately celebrated its fourth birthday. It is a capital paper, lively and full of interest. We congratulate our young sister, and wish it all success.

Are you planning to go to Chicago or St. Louis, or both? If you take part in these great suffrage events, you will always be glad that you went.

As I have seen the operation of woman suffrage in New Zealand and other parts of the world, my belief in it has been strengthened.—Dr. Frances E. Clark, President United Societies of Christian Endeavor.

As the majority of teachers are women, women should be given suffrage so that they may learn just what to impart to the minds of children.—Dr. Earl Barnes.

Women's little masterwork, the home, was our creation, with the help of man. The great masterwork, the State, will be perfected by man when in all seriousness he takes woman as his helper.—Selma Lagerlof.

NEWS FROM THE STATES

MICHIGAN

Michigan suffragists are planning to send a big delegation to Chicago to attend the National Republican convention. A band will accompany them, and it is expected that every section of the State will be represented. An effort will be made to gather together all the Michigan women in Chicago to join the women from their home State. At the district conferences to be held in each of the Congressional districts during May, resolutions will be passed asking the delegates to the national convention to vote in favor of suffrage planks in the party platforms.

NORTH DAKOTA

A reception in honor of Mrs. Alice Stebbins Wells, policewoman of Los Angeles, was given by the Votes for Women Club of Grand Forks April 15. All the organizations of the city and the University of North Dakota were represented. Mrs. Wells spoke on her work and the need for more policewomen. As president of the International Association of Police Women, Mrs. Wells is on her way East to attend the annual convention of the Association, which is to be held in connection with the national convention of Charities and Corrections at Indianapolis in May.

MARYLAND

The Board of Directors of the Equal Suffrage League of Baltimore recently entertained the members of the League and guests at a housewarning at the new headquarters, 705 Cathedral street. The new home is situated in the most beautiful and fashionable part of the city. Just around the corner from the new headquarters is Mt. Vernon place, one of the most picturesque spots in the country. This place is dominated by the Washington monument, beloved by every true Baltimorean, not only for its beauty, but because of its fame in being the first monument erected to George Washington.

The League was founded in 1908, and has an enrolled membership of about 1,000. Mrs. William M. Ellicott was the first president, and held that office until her death, two years ago Since then Mrs. Charles E. Ellicott has served as president.

A reception was arranged this week at at headquarters for Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, at the time of the Maryland State Federation convention, April 26 and 27. On April 24 Miss Kate Devereux Blake spoke. This was the first of a series of receptions with speakers to be held on Monday afternoons until further notice.

The annual meeting of the League will be held at headquarters on May 22, at 3 P. M., and the League extends "an invitation to all suffragists from out of town as well as our friends in Baltimore, to drop in to see us in our new home."

The league held an Easter Rummage Sale on April 22 and 23 in a quarter of the city where Russian Jews and colored people live.

NEW YORK

This closing week of April has been Suffrage Shower Week in New York City. Many suffragists carried yellow suffrage symbols on their umbrellas. An umbrella parade was held April 22 by the women of the 15th Assembly District.

June 3 will be Suffrage Day at the Polo grounds by invitation of the Giants, the New York baseball club.

The Nassau county convention met this week at Long Beach as guests of the proprietor of Hotel Nassau. He threw open, free to the convention, not only audience rooms, but all the other rooms necessary for the comfort of the assembly and sent cars to Mineola Station for speakers and leaders.

The Teachers' Section of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party has opened a prize contest for the best suffrage leaflet written by a teacher. Three prizes of $25, $10 and $5 are offered. Manuscripts must contain not less than 500 words nor more than 1,200 words, and must be submitted before midnight on May 15. The judges are Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Howard Mansfield and Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse.

TENNESSEE

At the Flower Market held in Memphis April 11, the suffrage booth was an attractive center. It was in charge of members of the Memphis Equal Suffrage League, who distributed literature and made short speeches throughout the day. One hundred new members were enrolled, bringing the total membership up to 1,700 to date.

Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst is to lecture in Nashville at the Ryman auditorium on the evening of May 1, for the Vanderbilt Equal Suffrage League on "The Patriotic Part That Woman Has played in the Great War."

The Business Women's Suffrage Club of Chattanooga passed a resolution last week unanimously endorsing tne plan outlined by Mrs. Catt for effecting an amalgamation of the two State associations.

Miss Margaret Foley is to speak in Chattanooga on May 6. It is planned to have the meeting take the form of a suffrage jubilee.

ILLINOIS

The Illinois Equal Suffrage Association held one of the most successful conferences in its history at Macomb, April 14 and 15. Delegates were present from many towns of the 14th, 15th and 16th Congressional districts. They brought with them fine reports of the activity among the women in their several communities.

At the Mass Meeting Friday evening Senator Hugh S. Magill of Springfield was at his best. On Saturday morning words of greeting and approval of woman suffrage were spoken by Mayor S. B. Dawson, Senator W. A. Compton, Judge Charles I. Imes, Hon. James M. Pace, Hon. George A. Falder, Mr. E. D. Grigsby, Miss Caroline Grote, and Mrs. Alice Curren. Mrs. Harrison Monro Brown responded.

The Elks of Macomb won hearty praise from all present for the entire use of their new and beautiful club rooms.

MISSOURI

Mayor Batterton of Columbia appeared before the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of that city last week and was questioned about the enforcement of Columbia's ordinances against intoxicants, cigaretts, swearing, spitting and truancy. The mayor acknowledged that the administration of those laws had been lax, and indicated that the women were largely responsible. He said: "If the women of this town were a little more interested in the matter, if they would notify me, I would be only too glad to stop such things. We have more women than we have police officers."

Upon closer questioning, the mayor admitted: "The responsibility is on the chief of police, who is selected by the people, and over whom the mayor has no control."

Isn't it strange that the part of the "people" who cannot vote for the chief of police is just the part that the mayor holds responsible for the non-enforcement of law?

INDIANA

The recent fifth annual convention of the Woman's Franchise League revealed that the membership has jumped from 1,600 last year to nearly 2,900; that the league has more active branches than at any time in its history and more money in the treasury than at the close of any fiscal year. Pledges for the coming year are constantly being received.

Mrs. Chester Evans of Bloomington is the new chairman of Monroe County.

PENNSYLVANIA

The Philadelphia County Committee will hold a conference in Philadelphia May 9; the Montgomery County Committee, in Norristown, May 10; the Delaware County Committee, in Media, May 11; the Chester County Committee, in West Chester, May 12; the Bucks County Committee, in Doylestown, May 13.

The work of securing signers to the petition to be presented to the next Legislature has been begun, and the list of names is already more than 137 feet long.

A suffrage curbstone school for citizens is to be inaugurated this summer in Philadelphia by the Woman Suffrage Party, according to plans made at their intercounty conference last week. Sessions will be held three evenings a week on the City Hall Plaza and in front of the North American Building. There will be open-air addresses, followed by questions and discussions.

Plans for work at the polls at the May primary were also discussed. Philadelphia will have 48 automobiles, with speakers and literature, to visit each ward in the city.

VIRGINIA

The Central Trades and Labor Council of Richmond recently passed a resolution of protest against the action of the U. S. House Judiciary Committee in smothering the Susan B. Anthony amendment, and called upon the committee to report it out at once.

TEXAS

"In this State," writes Ella Pomeroy of Donne, "we have what is known as the 'irrigation district'—a voluntary, co-operative method of managing the difficult problem of irrigation. Such a district is formed by the men of the community, and the men decide whether or not the district shall bond itself for funds to construct the necessary works. Women come into this country with money, buy land, improve it and live upon it. But they may not vote when the financial management of the community is under public discussion."

Did it ever occur to the men who sell land in Texas that one of the best attractions they could offer was a "square deal for women?"

SOUTH CAROLINA

Mrs. Alice Snitjer Burke and Miss Nell Richardson, who are touring the country in their "Golden Flier," recently held the first open-air suffrage meeting in Columbia.

They were met about 12 miles out of Columbia by several automobiles full of suffragists, including Mrs. Harriet P. Lynch of Cheraw, president of the South Carolina Equal Suffrage League; Mrs. W. C. Cathcart, Dr. Jane Bruce Guignard, Mrs. Henry Martin, Mrs. Pearl P. Poore, Mrs. George Dial and Mrs. William Bostwick.

IOWA

Some of the activities in the various counties are told in the following notes:

Plans are being arranged by the coeds at the State University for a suffrage leap year party on May 5.

May 11 is to be a big day in Storm Lake. William Jennings Bryan is to stop there to make an address and plans are being made for a regular old-fashioned day, with a band and a picnic dinner.

A doll sale is a unique way which the women of the Council Bluffs Suffrage Association have taken to raise money. May baskets were also offered for sale.

Suffrage headquarters were opened last Monday at Oelwein in the Colonial Theater. Evenings, when the stage is not in use, suffrage slides will be shown and vaudeville features representing suffrage ideas presented.

Across the main business street in Dubuque is stretched a large "Votes for Women" banner. In many other Iowa cities suffrage signs are posted in the business district.

May 2 is to be observed as suffrage day at Woodward. A special feature of the day will be a suffrage tea, with short talks on suffrage by prominent people of Woodward. Mrs. John Dennison of Des Moines will give the principal address.

The business men of Emmetsburg gave a big dinner Wednesday to the farmers of Palo Alto county. About three hundred were present. Suffrage napkins, with "Votes for Women" printed across the corner in yellow, were used and suffrage songs were sung.

One of the most prominent and influential clubs ever organized in Sioux City became a reality when forty prominent women of that city met to form an organization, which is to be known as the Sioux City Council of Women. This club will have charge of the suffrage work in that city. Officers elected were: Mrs. William Milchrist, president; Mrs. John Muhlhall, vice-president; Mrs. F. A. Fields, secretary, and Mrs. Stewart Gilman, treasurer. A Men's League for Woman Suffrage has been organized with Frank Wilson, prominent newspaper man, as president, and C. B. Lockie, well-known local lawyer, as secretary.

The Wapello County Suffrage Association has opened headquarters in the Masonic building at Ottumwa. A large suffrage tea was a feature of the opening.

Britt is to have a suffrage day soon. The members of the Equal Suffrage Club will sell Votes for Women buttons and pennants and pencils on the street corners.

Throughout the rural districts of Cass County, suffrage meetings are being held in the various schoolhouses. Miss Florence Leech, district organizer, has charge of the meetings. Prominent local people are speaking for suffrage at these meetings.

NEVADA

The study of Nevada laws that is being made by the Women Citizen's Club of Reno leads the Nevada State Journal to comment:

"It is an encouraging sign to see the women of Reno taking an active and intelligent interest in political questions of the day, in new laws made or proposed, and in the working of the governmental machinery.

MASSACHUSETTS

In the 13th Congressional district, Mrs. John C. Lee of Wellesley, the chairman, and a group of suffragists have been busy visiting the four Republican and three Democratic delegates to the National conventions. The calls took them all over the district from Framingham to Brighton. They found some of the gentlemen in their Boston offices and, in order to see another, went over to East Boston and climbed upon the Kronprincessin Cecilie. They were shown all over this enormous ship, which has been interned now for nearly two years, and were introduced to a few of the sailors. When questioned in German as to his opinion about woman suffrage, one of them said: "Yes, if a woman can cook and sew, she deserves the vote, why not? If she can't cook and sew, that is a different matter."

The women found only one delegate out of the seven who said he was opposed to woman suffrage.

For the first time in all the ages woman is finding her own individuality. For the first time she is becoming a separate factor in civilized life, with separate ideals of her own. And in this respect she is illustrating her tremendous potential importance to society.—Alfred Sutro.

"NATIONAL" GIVES JOURNALIST TEA

Association Starts Series—Others Will Be Given In Honor of Artists

Mark Sullivan, editor of "Collier's Weekly," was the guest of honor at a Journalists' Tea given by the National American Woman Suffrage Association at headquarters, 171 Madison avenue, on April 24. Other guests were Irvin S. Cobb, Mrs. Kathleen Norris, Rex Beach, Mrs. Mary Austin, Mrs. Alice Duer Miller, Paul West, and Miss Ellen Glasgow, Mrs. Ernest Thompson Seton, chairman of the social committee of the association, was hostess, assisted by the other members: Miss Elizabeth Jordan, Mrs. John J. Watson, Jr., Mrs. Joseph Talbot Maclean, Mrs. Stanley McCormick, Mrs. John Milholland, Mrs. John Blair, and Mrs. John O'Hara Cosgrave. The Journalists' Tea is the first of a series that the National Association is planning; others will be given for illustrators, designers, painters, etc.

The Iowa Campaign

May day is to be celebrated by the Iowa suffragists, and clusters of flowers, baskets of wild blooms or flower postcards will be sent to great numbers of men friends.

Tucked away amid the fragrant blossoms will be a little card, the only identification mark, bearing the inscription, "Vote for the Suffrage Amendment, June 5." The golden daffodil, the suffrage flower, will play a conspicuous part in the festivities.

Iowans will witness something new in campaign methods when the suffragists launch their automobile tour some time within the next week or ten days. If there is a single voter who can go to the polls on June 5 and say that he has not heard the suffrage message in some form or other, it will be because he cannot see or hear or else he was out of the State. The speaking campaign, which will continue until May 22, will be the most strenuous campaign of the sort ever attempted in Iowa. Every county will have an automobile tour of its own, and every town and hamlet in the ninety-nine counties will be reached during these tours.

Each automobile will carry at least three speakers during each day of the tour, one of whom will come from outside the county. Both outdoor and indoor meetings will be held, and pennants, handbills, window cards and special decorations will announce the coming of the automobiles. Billboards, too, will carry suffrage messages, and this, flanked with the support to be given by the press of the State, will form a fitting climax to the strenuous campaign.

"The Mississippi Valley suffrage squadron," as the Iowa suffragists call it, will go to Iowa May 11 for a tour of the river counties. The squadron will include a group of the prominent speakers at the Mississippi Valley Suffrage Conference, May 7, 8, 9, 10.

The tour will take in all the counties from Allamakee to Lee. Among the speakers will be Mrs. Dora Sandoe Bachman, formerly president of the School Board of Columbus, Ohio; Mrs. Walter McNabb Miller and Mrs. James Morrisson of the National Board; Mrs. Andreas Ueland, president of the Minnesota Association; Mrs. Mabel Dunlap Curry of Indiana; Miss Laura Clay of Kentucky; Mrs. T. T. Cotnam of Arkansas; Mrs. Minnie J. Reynolds of New Jersey; Dr. Effie McCullom Jones, and Owen Lovejoy, secretary of the National Child Labor Commission.

The neighboring States have been very good to Iowa, as have the eastern States, and the influence of the suffrage granted the women of Illinois is a big factor in the campaign. The border counties have seen the Illinois men survive, even though their women voted, and it has given them faith in the future.

Among the workers sent to Iowa from Illinois are Mrs. Ella S. Stewart, Miss Isabel Saunders and Miss Gratia Erickson.

Mrs. Catt has been the central figure at a number of district conferences the past week at Marshalltown, Des Moines and Oskaloosa.

Wednesday the second congressional district met in conference in Davenport with Miss Flora Dunlap, State president, as the principal speaker.

CONNECTICUT

The Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association will hold a suffrage conference early in June. The object of the conference is to bring together the workers from the leagues scattered all over the State and to decide upon lines of work. The association had intended to convene in May, but it was found that the late spring would make it impossible for the women from the farms and rural parts of the State to leave home earlier, owing to the rush of spring work. The exact date and place are not as yet finally arranged, but it will probably be held in New Haven.

The bi-weekly bulletin of suffrage news which is issued by the C. W. S. A. is now sent to 2,000 suffragists. The list includes the dues-paying members of all the leagues. The bulletin is not printed but is multigraphed, and it forms a means of communication between the State Associations and the individual members of the affiliated leagues.

MAINE

The Bangor Equal Suffrage League is conducting a course in parliamentary procedure and the science of government under the direction of Prof. James McC. Matthews of the University of Maine faculty.

This league was organized about two months ago by Mrs. Ralph K. Jones, vice-chairman of organization in Maine. The officers are: Acting president, Mrs. Charles H. Davis; corresponding secretary, Miss Amy Grant; recording secretary, Miss Gladys M. Niles; treasurer, Mrs. Fred R. Ayer; auditor, Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingstone. The membership is about 60 at present, and increasing every day.

A suffrage supper and experience meeting was the program for the April meeting of the Orono Equal Suffrage League. On this occasion the Suffrage Exhibit, which has been arranged by Mrs. Ralph K. Jones for use in her work throughout the State, was shown for the first time, and attracted much favorable comment. The exhibit is now displayed in the waiting room of the Bangor Railway and Electric Company in Orono, where hundreds of people will see it during the course of the week.

A California woman has declined the office of mayor of a town to which she was elected on the ground that the post involves too much dignity. This shows again how little women can appreciate the practical advantages of politics. Imagine a masculine candidate refusing any office because he feared his dignity would not measure up to its requirements!—Baltimore American.

Women are coming from all parts of the country to the suffrage demonstrations in Chicago and St. Louis at the national Republican and Democratic conventions. The Woman's Journal recently received word from a suffragist in Honolulu that she would be present, too. If a woman can come from Honolulu, what about you?

AN OPEN LETTER TO WOMEN VOTERS

By Ellis Meredith

The Congressional Union is a vigorous, well financed, militant organization, working heart and soul for what is known as the Susan B. Anthony Amendment to the constitution, providing for equal suffrage at once, and without the tiresome appeal to State after State. It is a good amendment, and every suffragist will be glad to see it submitted to the people, as it must be in the near future, unless all signs fail. The Union claims to be non-partisan, and is working for suffrage planks in all national platforms. No one questions the devotion of its leaders to the suffrage cause.

Why, then, in the lists of those uniting to do honor to the recent visiting delegation, are the names of the leading Democratic women of Denver conspicuous by their absence? Why was this gracious task left to the ladies who have been actively or passively identified with the Republican or Progressive parties? Surely not because they are more interested in or identified with the suffrage cause than their Democratic sisters. The reason is not far to seek. The Congressional Union has worked with the Republican party and against the National Administration, although the cause of suffrage has received more encouragement from the present administration than from any that has preceded it. Now it calls upon all women to stand with any party that inserts a suffrage amendment in its platform (always excepting the Socialists), and against any that does not. If, happily, all of them should prove wise, doubtless the Union would feel that—

"Whether he kill Cassio,
Or Cassio him, or each do kill the other,
Every way makes my gain,"

and reserve its energies for seeing that promise redeemed. If none of them adopt such a plank, as nearly as one can judge, it is still their purpose to stand with the Republican party, on the ground that Democracy has failed to live up to its name. Their present pilgrimage is for the purpose of urging women to forsake friends and allies, party and principles, and give themselves unreservedly to this cause, and on its face the plea is plausible, and makes a cogent appeal to the woman who values the suffrage.

Right here is one of those indefinable differences between the enfranchised and the unenfranchised woman, difficult for the latter to understand, not easy for the former to make plain.

Briefly it may be stated thus: When a woman is classed with children, why shouldn't she sit on the Congressional steps and make the welkin ring, like any other hungry child demanding its portion? And may her lungs increase!

When she is discriminated against like a criminal, why shouldn't she use a "jimmy," or a crow-bar, or any polite legal form of boycott to compel her recalcitrant brothers to hand over some of the millions of surplus ballots printed at each election? Like the rector who said, "Having used all honorable means to raise money, we will now hold a bazar," she is justified in getting the ballot by any available method.

While she is numbered with lunatics, she should not be held to a strict accountability for her logic and judgment. Rather let us admire the insane strength and singleness of purpose with which she goes after the main thing. Complete irresponsibility has its advantages.

While she is counted with Indians, why shouldn't she dig up the tomahawk and go upon the war-path when denied her rations? Among some Indian tribes war is declared by throwing a handful of dust in the air, and if the Union belongs to this clan, that would explain some things.

The woman citizen should not be blinded by it, however. She must remember that when she became a citizen she "put away childish things," and accepted grave responsibilities with profound feeling and earnest conviction. Perhaps it is because boys look forward to the vote with certainty that they early display party preferences, while womankind, having been, practically, "without hope in the world" in this respect, have given their latent loyalty to their country. So when the ballot has come to them, they have been more independent and slower to make party ties, with a passion of devotion in their hearts for the abstract idea of the Republic that dwarfs lesser emotions. With the world situation what it is today, how can they but feel that every citizen owes a duty to his country second only to that he owes his Creator?

It is not as if we could place absolute reliance upon a party that has had power at almost any time within the last fifty years to extend the franchise to women, but has manfully resisted the temptation to do so. Mouldy promises are no more acceptable than the Indian agent's mouldy meal. If it is said that we are selfish children, content because we are at the table while our sisters are shivering in the hall, will they be more likely to be invited in if we break the china and hammer on the table till the guests are convinced that we belong in the nursery?

If those who find the appeal of the Congressional Union compelling will take down their well-thumbed History of Woman Suffrage, Vol. II, P. 90 et seq., and read the struggles of Susan B. Anthony and Mrs. Stanton to get the word "sex" included in the Fifteenth Amendment, and their galling failure, they will understand why all her life Miss Anthony warned suffragists against entangling alliances with parties. Never while she lived could her magic name have been used to rally the women of the nation to a political standard.

In the face of the emergency before England, the militants folded up their banners, and Mary, Mollie and Marie Atkins, respectively mother, sister and sweetheart of Tommy-in-the-trenches, are giving their services as best they can. If the Kaiser should run up a "Votes for Women" pennant, would they advise surrender? For the sake of any advantage to themselves, nay, even to save the lives of their sixteen-year-old sons who have been called out to fight for the Tri-color, can we imagine French women calling them back and teaching them to sing "Die Wacht am Rhein?"

This is not placing a party on a par with a people, but as we choose this year the entire future of the nation may be determined, and we have no right to permit the issues to be confused. Even if these eager women must work and wait, as we did, to gain the ballot, that is a less evil than that the conscientious voter should fail to keep faith with her country.

The woman who has no vote must concentrate her efforts to secure it, and enfranchised women have given their time, money and service for that purpose, in every State engaged in this struggle. We will do the same in Iowa, and no Democratic woman would hesitate a moment because the State of Iowa is Republican. Iowa women are entitled to their vote. What they do with it is no business of ours; but what we will do with our own does very vitally concern us. We have no right to barter our ballots away, not even to help other women to secure their birthright. Nor can we feel that any cause will be aided by disloyalty to our principles and ingratitude toward those who helped us to gain the franchise.

Denver, Colorado.

PROCLAIMS STATE ELECTION ISSUE

Iowa Governor Calls Attention Of Voters To Amendment and Secretary Prepares Ballot

Governor Clarke of Iowa last week issued the proclamation calling the special election June 5, for a vote on the equal suffrage amendment in connection with the State primary on that date.

To aid the county auditors in preparing the ballot on the amendment, W. S. Allen, Secretary of State, has prepared a sample ballot which will soon be sent out. At the same time the Secretary will send a certificate giving the exact wording of the amendment so that there shall be no mistakes in placing it on the ballot.

The amendment to be adopted will repeal section 1 of article 2 of the constitution of Iowa and in lieu thereof adopt the following:

"Section 1. Every citizen of the United States of the age of 21 years, who shall have been a resident of this State six months next preceding the election, and of the county in which he or she claims his or her vote, sixty days, shall be entitled to vote at all elections which are now or hereafter may be authorized by law."

President M. Carey Thomas of Bryn Mawr College, executrix and legatee of the estate of the late Miss Mary Elizabeth Garrett, has won, together with the Johns Hopkins University, in the Maryland Court of Appeals over the decision of Judge Dobler of Baltimore. Judge Stockbridge, of the higher court, decided that the will of Miss Garret's father gave Miss Garret absolute title to three residences in Baltimore, to will as she chose.

Margaret Foley's Meetings

Roanoke, Va., April 18, 1916.

The meetings in Lynchburg and Roanoke were simply great. I'm enclosing clipping of each. I haven't had time to gather all, but these will give you an idea. I'm also enclosing letter from Mrs. Wolcott, who entertained us at Hampton. The suffs seem very much pleased and surprised that the crowds stay so long. It evidently hasn't been done in this part of the country. I sold, with the help of the Lynchburg suffs (and they worked better than any suffs I have ever known) 100 Journals at the street meeting yesterday afternoon. This is really remarkable. All along the line they are seeing the important part the Journal plays in this work.

We leave here tomorrow at 5:15 A. M. for Pensacola, a long trip of about 30 hours. I'm much pleased with the Journal work. At the headquarters in Richmond they are going to start a campaign for the Journal at once. I'm trying to make all leagues do the same.

I never have time to look over my letters so please excuse mistakes.

Margaret Foley.

Lynchburg, Virginia,
17th April, 1916.

My dear Miss Ryan:

I have just returned from Miss Foley's street meeting. It was a great success. The street was crowded and close attention was given to her most excellent speech. She has rare qualities, a profound common sense, a quick and accurate measurement of her crowd, a capacity for fun, and a broad justice that makes itself felt—and then her wonderful voice! I am sure she is a lineal descendant of Stentor. We are greatly pleased and we hope she can come back to us at some future time.

Many Journals were sold and the amounts turned over to Miss Foley, and Miss Goodnow received subscriptions, also. I wish every man and woman in the nation took and read it!

Miss Foley and Miss Goodnow are the guests while here of Mrs. Henry Clay McDowell—a sister-in-law of Mrs. Desha Breckinridge, and a most efficient and loyal suffragist. I had hoped myself to have had the honor of being hostess to our visitors from the "Journal," but Friday last a violent case of measles appeared in my household, and we were quarantined!

Thanking the Journal most heartily for sending us such a helpful ambassadress, I am

Cordially yours,
Elizabeth Langhorne Lewis.

"Waiala,"
Hampton, Virginia,
April 15, 1916.

Dear Miss Foley:

There were a few more of "the elite" at Hampton Court House than we knew about. Judge Montague, (cousin of a former Governor) and an anti, thought your address fine—the best he had ever heard. He especially admired you for not showing any bitterness.

I also met one of the teachers from a very good private school here. Several of them had heard you and were equally pleased. This one who spoke to me is not at all a young woman, either, so I feel as if it counted more. As you know, it all counted very much indeed to all of us suffragists, and we hope you may come again! The family all join me in kindest regards to you and Miss Goodnow.

Yours faithfully,
Fanny Morgan Walcott.

The Harrisburg Patriot inquires why women who may reign in a monarchy should be denied a vote in a republic?

SUFFRAGE STATUS

The Free States

Full equal suffrage prevails in Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Washington, California, Arizona, Kansas, Oregon, Montana, Nevada and Alaska. Women have presidential and municipal suffrage in Illinois. These States have a total of 91 electoral votes.

The nation-wide suffrage, or "Susan B. Anthony," Amendment

Providing that "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex."

In Senate. Reported favorably by committee and now on calendar in Senate awaiting action, known as Senate Joint Resolution No. 1.

In House. Action held up by Judiciary Committee, Mr. Webb, chairman.

Federal Elections Bill

To protect the rights of women citizens of the United States to register and vote for Senators of the United States and members of the House of Representatives.

In Senate. Before Committee on Woman Suffrage.

In House. Before Committee on Election of President, Vice-President and Representatives in Congress, Mr. Rucker, chairman.

State Suffrage Amendments

Passed by Legislatures and to be decided by majority of men voting on question.

In Iowa: June 5, 1916.

In South Dakota and West Virginia:
Nov. 7, 1916.

In New York the Assembly has passed the amendment 109 to 30 and the Senate 33 to 10.

ILLINOIS AGAIN UPHOLDS RIGHT

Supreme Court Decides Women Cannot Vote For Municipal Judge, But Reaffirms Victory

The Illinois Supreme Court on April 20, although deciding that women did not have a right to vote for judges of the Municipal Court, reaffirmed, in effect, its opinion in the Scown case, upholding the constitutionality of the suffrage act.

The question of the right to vote for municipal judges arose in Macomb in June, 1914, when Miss Josie Westfall was elected by women's votes as judge of the City Court. Miss Westfall will now have to give up her place to Dean Franklin, whom she defeated.

The Supreme Court held in substance that, inasmuch as all courts are either directly or indirectly governed by virtue of the judicial article of the State Constitution, it is beyond the power of the Legislature to grant women the right of suffrage in that respect.

One of the justices of the Supreme Court and Attorney General Lucey are authority for the statement that the decision applies to the Municipal Court of Chicago as well as to courts of down State cities. Neither the Municipal Court of Chicago nor down State city courts are created specifically by the constitution, but under the ruling of the court they become to all intents and purposes constitutional offices.

The court was not unanimous in its decision. Justices Duncan, Farmer, Craig and Cooke agreed that women cannot vote for city judges. Justices Carter, Cartwright and Dunn will file a dissenting opinion.

WANTS SCENARIO DEPICTING DELAY

Congressional Union Offers Prize For Best Movie Based On Juggling Tactics of Judiciary

The Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage has announced a photo-play contest for the best scenario based upon the behavior of the Judiciary Committee in juggling with the Susan B. Anthony amendment. Scenarios in the form of melodramas, detecticve stories and comedies are invited, which will give a faithful portrayal of each member's character and actions in committee. The Union has offered to furnish from its private files the record of the men on the suffrage resolution. All communications should be addressed to Miss Maud Younger, Legislative Committee, 21 Madison Place, Washington, D. C.

EAGER TO VOTE WHEN THEY MAY

Both Married and Unmarried Women Property-Holders Use Franchise in St. John, N. B.

An interesting feature of the recent registration in St. John, New Brunswick, was the increased number of women's votes, since an act of the last Legislature extended the franchise to all women property holders, whether married or unmarried. Previously, only unmarried women owning property could vote. The number increased from 980 to 1766.

An election official of the city stated that he believed at least 90 per cent. of the prospective 1,766 women voters had their taxes paid up and were qualified to vote, while not more than 80 or 85 per cent. of the men were qualified.

NOW READY — JUST OFF THE PRESS

"JONATHAN'S NIGHT-SHIRT"

A Thoroughly Amusing One-Act Farce

By Ferdinanda Wesselhoeft Reed.

It is a wholesome combination of fun and propaganda—just what suffragists have been looking for. It has had two performances in the Little Theatre of Kansas City, Mo. Says the Star of that city:

"Possibly the greater part of the two audiences that saw it—'Jonathan's Nightshirt'—were already emancipated from the belief that men and women should not share equally in the matter of government, but if any well-grounded anti-suffragist sentiment were present, it surely didn't survive the onslaught of this ironic attack."

The characters are two men and two women, and the acting time is about twenty minutes.

Price: Per copy, 25 cents. Per set of 5 for production, $1.00
Royalty for each performance, $5.00
Order from THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL, 585 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

NOTES AND NEWS

Eleven women are among the lists of candidates for delegates at the presidential primary election, May 2, in California.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw was welcomed back to the field after a long illness April 28, when she was the guest of honor at a luncheon given by the Women's City Club of New York City at the Hotel Vanderbilt.

Mrs. Katherine Houghton Hepburn, president of the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association, will be among the speakers at the New England Suffrage Conference and supper in Boston on the evening of May 19. Mrs. Hepburn is one of the most eloquent speakers in the country, and always imparts fire and inspiration to her hearers.

The consent of the Senate was obtained last week by Senator Dillingham of Vermont that "The Case against Woman Suffrage" be printed as a public document. Senator Dillingham stated that he had been informed by Mr. Robert V. Turner for the National Anti-Suffrage Committee that this is regarded by the Committee as the best and most complete presentation of the anti-suffrage cause that has yet been prepared.

At the election in Table Grove, Illinois, last week, four women were chosen village trustees, a woman elected as village clerk and mother as treasurer. Mayor Hoxworth has announced his intention of appointing a woman as marshal.

At the election 120 men and 88 women voted.

"The hope of the world lies in the power of the women after the war to revive internationalism and re-establish the brotherhood of man," said Lawrence Housman, the English playwright and author, at a meeting in New York last week.

A suffrage tour is being made by Miss Elizabeth Hauser and Miss Lola Walker, who are visiting the enfranchised States to acquaint the women voters with the plans of the National Association to secure a suffrage plank in each of the political platforms, and to help organize the convention demonstrations in Chicago and St. Louis. Miss Hauser and Miss Walker began their work in Wyoming and have recently been in Montana and Nevada. They will return to Chicago by June 7.

"Illinois needs complete woman suffrage," says the Chicago Herald of April 18. Not "wants" or "prefers," but "needs."

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Suffrage Exchange

SOCIALISTS CHALLENGED. I challenge every Socialist, Radical, Single Taxer, or Reformer, to send ten cents, silver, (money refunded if dissatisfied) for my book, "Why Things Happen to Happen." Are you sure you're right? W. Harry Spears, Hamilton, O. (20)

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MEN AND WOMEN WANTED FOR U. S. Government Life Jobs. $65.00 to $150.00 month. Vacations with full pay. No layoffs. Short hours. Common education sufficient. "Pull" unnecessary. Write immediately for free list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. J124, Rochester, N. Y. (20)

Were 20 Per Cent. of Workers And Got 4 Per Cent. of Money

Women in Industry Receiving Scant Attention From United States Bureau—Senator Jones Launches Fight for Bona Fide Women's Division

Dumped into a basement, deprived of the necessary funds, with conditions so intolerable that no efficient person will remain at its head, and now practically starved out of existence—such has been the history of the Woman's Division of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. A fight for proper recognition of this work in behalf of the working women of the country was launched this month by United States Senator Jones of the suffrage State of Washington.

Women form about 20 per cent of the wage-earners of the nation; the problems connected with working women are perhaps the most vital in the labor world today; interest in what women are doing to earn a livelihood has greatly increased since the war, both abroad and here. Yet of the $200,000 appropriated annually by Congress for studies into the conditions surrounding wage-earners, less than four per cent. has been spent for studies of women in industry. The women who were in charge of the Division have not been consulted with regard to the work of the Bureau in which they were concerned; they have not been represented in the councils of the Bureau; and their plans for a fairer proportion of money have been frustrated by Mr. Stuart, chief clerk of the Bureau, who has consistently shown himself out of sympathy with the Women's Division, and is even now opposing the new bill.

The women who built up the Division after its beginning in 1909 have, one after another, realized the uselessness of continuing in positions in which they were ignored and overruled. Miss Marie L. Obenauer, one of the ablest investigators in the country, resigned as head of the Division last year. Her resignation was followed by those of the two women field agents, and in a short time by Miss Obenauer's successor, Miss Mary K. Conygton. The Woman's Division had no statutory existence, and the evident idea of the men in charge of the Bureau of Labor Statistics was to let its women's department die a natural death.

In the meantime, valuable data, upon which would be based the movement for the intelligent bettering of the working women's condition, is halted at its source. The necessary investigations regarding unemployment, the competitive influence of women, the relation between occupation and woman's health, the possibilities of equal pay for equal work, these and others are not under way. The improvements of the next decade are being prevented.

Senator Jones' bill, which is advocated by the National Women's Trade Union League and has the endorsement of Secretary Wilson, provides for the creation by Congress of a Woman's Division, secure in the possession of its own funds, and provides for co-operation between the Woman's Division and the Children's Bureau and Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The bill, which is known as Senate resolution 5408, has been referred to the Committee on Education and Labor, of which Senator Smith of Georgia is chairman.

If women had votes, there would be no question of its passage.

MARRIED WOMEN WIN BIRTHRIGHT

New South Wales Gives Women Who Marry Foreigners Rights Denied In This Country

The Legislative Assembly of New South Wales recently passed a bill to disfranchise naturalized enemy subjects during the period of the war. A significant feature of the bill is that married women who are natural-born British subjects are not affected, even though married to enemy subjects.

This is a departure from the law which has held in England and holds in this country, that a woman takes the nationality of her husband. Native-born English women who were married to Germans have been treated as Germans in England and the United States Supreme Court only recently decided that a native-born American woman who married an Englishman in California, had lost her vote.

NO REWARD FOR MAN'S RESCUER

County Board Refuses To Recognize Services of Miss Kopp—Sheriff's Duties Narrowed

The Bergen County (N. J.) Board of Freeholders has refused to recognize the services of Miss Constance Kopp, recently made a sheriff as a reward for her valuable help in capturing lawbreakers. Miss Kopp recently rescued from the Hackensack River an insane man who was in her charge, after he had broken away and plunged in. Instead of rewarding Miss Kopp, the Board passed a resolution taking from the sheriff's office the privilege of conveying insane persons or prisoners to asylums.

Miss Annette Finnigan

Mrs. Florence Bennett Peterson

Mrs. E. M. Barclay of Nebraska, Mrs. Florence Bennett Peterson of Illinois and Miss Annette Finnigan of Texas are the members of the committee in charge of the Mississippi Valley Suffrage Conference to be held in Minneapolis, May 7, 8, 9 and 10.

CALIFORNIA LAW MOVES OWNERS

San Francisco Red Light District Responds to Notice of Law Enforcement League

The Law Enforcement League of San Francisco reports that a number of owners of Redlight property are voluntarily ousting their tenants rather than submit to actions against the property under the Redlight Abatement Law.

Recently the Legue sent out notices to owners, agents and tenants of a long list of houses in the redlight district announcing that it was the determination of the League to bring suit under the Redlight Abatement Act to close all property being conducted as houses of prostitution, whose owners or tenants persisted in disregarding the law after the receipt of the notice. The action of the owners followed.

What women ask for is not equal power, for of that omnipotent Nature will never allow her to be defrauded, but a chartered right too freely recognized to be abused. —Margaret Fuller Ossoli.

Miss Alice Stone Blackwell will be one of the speakers at the Mississippi Valley Suffrage Conference to be held in Minneapolis on May 7, 8, 9 and 10. She will take part in the suffrage demonstration in Chicago at the time of the National Republican convention on June 7.

Professor Elmer H. Mills of the economics department of Vassar College said to his class last week: "While some persons might object to having a woman for the chief executive, I do not hold to that point of view." The New York Tribune says that the applause lasted until time for the next recitation.

WOMEN REPEAT "DRY" MAJORITIES

Down State Illinois Towns Show Decided No-License Trend Through Ballots of Women

Women's votes proved an important factor in better government issues in down-State, city and village elections in Illinois April 18. The city of Momence in Kankakee County voted to remain dry by 39 votes, the women providing the decisive majority. If only men had voted, the city would have returned to the wet column. Arenzville, in Cass County, which has been dry for two years, voted wet by 24 votes. A majority of the women voted dry, but the men swung it the other way.

The City of Wheaton voted to adopt the commission form of government after a campaign waged in favor of the proposition, led by the Wheaton Civic Club, a women's organization. The women voted strongly in favor of the commission plan.

A complete ticket of women was elected at London Mills to the positions of clerk, trustees and treasurer.

The City of Worden remained wet, with a wet majority of 25 on the women's side and 96 on the men's.

At the up-State elections which occurred two weeks before, the women's votes showed a similar trend against liquor. In Elgin, a city of over 25,000, the women outvoted the men throughout the township and overcame a liquor majority of 1,254 piled up by the men. The men of Batavia voted the city wet by 9 votes, but the 630 dry votes of the women turned the scale.

PHYSICAL ABILITY BEYOND DISPUTE

Illinois Girl Rescues Farm-hand From Mad Bull—Probably Able To Cast Ballot

When a woman can qualify as a matador, she might be considered as out of the physically protected class. Out in Illinois, a twelve-year-old girl, who saw a farm hand being trampled to death by a mad bull, flung herself bare-back on her favorite pony and, armed with a pitch fork, rescued the man. "It almost seems as if within the next nine years, by the time this girl is 21, she ought to be physically fit to cast something more than the fraction of a ballot permitted to Illinois women," says the New York State Bulletin.

GOOD DIVIDENDS

In response to the appeal for Iowa printed last week, a Connecticut voter wrote:

"I am glad to enclose a little to help in sending the Journal to the newspapers of Iowa to aid in carrying that State for suffrage. This is a fine way to earn good dividends."

FIND WOMEN LIVE LONGER THAN MEN

Census Bulletin Shows That Service of American Women Is Proving Their Strength

The United States Census issued longevity statistics last week which show a superior tenacity of life on the part of women and girls as compared with the men and boys.

A girl baby's expectation of life at birth is 53.2 years; that of a boy baby, 49.9 years. At the age of ten years, the average American native white male's expectation of life is 50.2 years; that of the average native white female is 52.6 years.

"An interesting moral suggestion is to be found in these statistics," says the Boston Transcript. "The life of women is much more distinctly and directly a life of personal service than that of men. Woman's life is more thoroughly one of pure devotion than man's. Just dogged, useful going-on is her watchword. Does nature reward her with a more valid expectation of life on account of this? It would seem so. We are finding out that service is life—and woman is apparently demonstrating that it is strength."

Governor Byrne of South Dakota has appointed as members of the woman's board of investigation of State penal and charitable institutions Mrs. Nana E. Gilbert (reappointed), Mrs. Cassie Hoyt of Pierre, and Mrs. Mary McCaul of Platte.

LAST LAUGHS

"Is that young lady I saw you with the other day your wife or sister?"

"Er—I haven't asked her yet." —Judge.

Wife: "Are my doughnuts like those your mother used to make?"

Husband: "Well-er-the holes are just the same."—Boston Transcript.

Grandma: "He'd make you a model husband."

Elsie: "Last year's model, Grandma!"

Auntie: "Well, Tommie, what have you learnt in school today?"

Tommy: "How to whisper without moving the lips."—Chicago Herald.

Why does a man who has spent the day pointing out the mistakes of the Administration begin to get nasty if his little daughter asks him to explain the "full faith and credit" clause of the Constitution?—Judge.

Doubtful tenant: "This house would suit, but I don't like that beastly factory opposite."

Agent's war-time representative: "Oh, that's only a new gunpowder works. It may blow up any minute."—The Passing Show.

"Is that doctor capable of telling you how to avoid grip?"

"He ought to be. He has had it half a dozen times himself."—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

The small daughter was industriously ironing her doll's clothes when her mother entered.

"It's wrong to work on Sunday. Have you forgotten that the Lord sees you?"

"This isn't work. And if the Lord does see me, He knows perfectly well this iron is cold."—Judge.

A prominent San Francisco clubman has a country home down at San Mateo. Recently he had an automobile accident at a lonely spot where he found it impossible to reach a telephone to notify his wife.

Now, it happened that he was happily married, very domesticated, and not accustomed to staying out at night. So at midnight his wife became very nervous. She despatched the following telegram to five of her husband's best friends in the city:

"Jack hasn't come home. Am worried. Is he spending the night with you?"

Soon after this, her husband arrived and explained the cause of his delay. While he was talking, a boy brought in five answers to her telegrams, all worded thus:

"Yes, Jack is spending the night with me."—New York Times.